Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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PANICKY IN NEW-ORLEANS

RUN ON BANK OF COMMERCE FORCES IT TO SUSPEND.

Fourth to Close Its Doors Since the Money Tightness—Has Probably $200,000 More in Resources than It Owes—Run on the People's Bank—New-Orleans Banks Refuse to Pay More than $100 a Day to Any Depositor—Government Aid.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—The Bank of Commerce, that was seemingly secure in its complete solvency, suspended payment to-day.

It stood a run yesterday and had cash left. The Directors decided last night that suspension was inevitable if the run continued to-day, and determined to close the doors before all the ready cash was exhausted. The run was resumed at 10 A. M. to-day and the bank closed.

This is the fourth bank to fail. The American National broke three weeks ago, and confidence was somewhat shaken. Small depositors have been withdrawing their money from all the banks since then. The Union National suspended last Wednesday. The Mutual National failed yesterday. A run on the People's Bank continued all afternoon.

Semi-Annual Statement.

The Commerce is under a State charter. Its semi-annual statement, June 30, 1896, was as follows:

RESOURCES.

Coin and currency	$101,368.19
Checks for Clearing House	60,509.56
New-York exchange	12,613.45
Due by banks and bankers	36,480.46
Loans maturing in 90 days	195,227.97
Demand loans	179,561.62
N. O. Improvement Co., Ltd., stock	9,095.00
Furniture and fixtures	1,250.00
Overdrafts	4,192.27
Total	$600,298.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	67,000.00
Undivided profits	2,711.38
Dividends unpaid	5,021.70
Bills payable	10,000.00
Individual deposits	415,565.44
Total	$600,298.52

The bank has been paying a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. An unofficial statement to-night makes the total liabilities about $400,000, exclusive of capital and surplus, and the total assets at $200,000 more than the liabilities. Depositors, in due course of time, will probably lose nothing. The bank was organized nine years ago. William P. Nichols, a nephew of Chief Justice Nichols of the Louisiana Supreme Court, is President.

What Shook Public Confidence.

The double-set-of-books system revealed by the failure of the Union National has shaken public trust in all the banks. They have all suspended cash payments of more than $100 to any one depositor in one day. Clearing House certificates are in use. The banks are standing by one another, and the panicky feeling will probably subside without further suspensions.

President Chalaron of the defunct Union National Bank to-day made affidavit before a United States Commissioner against Frank Leefe and Louis Colomb, individual bookkeepers in the bank. Both are charged with making fraudulent entries. Leefe's discrepancies amount to $184,000 and Colomb's to a larger amount, which the District Attorney refused to make public.

Leefe was arrested and released on bail. Colomb was taken suddenly ill this forenoon, and it is alleged that he has taken poison. He remains in charge of a Deputy Marshal at his home. His family deny the report of attempted suicide.

Bank Examiner Escott arrived here today and took charge of the Union National Bank, but his arrival has not dispelled the gloom of mystery which hangs over that institution. Mr. Chalaron, the President of the Union Bank, visited the bank building early this morning, but remained only a short while. His persistent silence, in the face of so many ugly rumors about the bank, meets with much criticism. Some of his warmest defenders have grown lukewarm in his interest.

It is well known that the bank bookkeepers do not handle a cent of the bank's funds. A reporter is informed to-night by an unimpeachable source that a prominent physician, related to Bookkeeper Leefe, forced an interview with President Chalaron late this afternoon in reference to Leefe's case, and the doctor says to-night that President Chalaron appears not to know anything more about the books than he (the physician) does.

Mr. Chalaron is old and of a highly nervous temperament. It is beginning to be believed that the change in the bookkeeping of the bank, which was recently inaugurated, has had a tendency to confuse him, and that in going over the books he has jumped at the conclusion that there is a defalcation.

Judge Theard this evening appointed two receivers for the Bank of Commerce, and its affairs will be immediately liquidated. It has ample assets, and this course was deemed best in order to fully protect the bank's depositors and other creditors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—Acting under the general instructions given them, the receivers of the several failed National banks at New-Orleans took possession of all the property found in the vaults of the institutions. Among these were a number of boxes containing securities and other papers of depositors, and others left with the banks for safe keeping.

Controller Eckels to-day wired instructions to the receivers to deliver the boxes to all owners who are not indebted to the banks, and to allow owners the papers not relating to their transactions with the banks or which could not be used in settling them. Mr. Eckels explained that it was not only not the wish of the department to interfere with or embarrass the business men of the city in any way by the management of the receivers, but, on the other hand, to facilitate and help them as much as possible.

Help from the Government.

In order to aid as greatly as possible in restoring confidence to the people of New-Orleans in their financial institutions, the Treasury Department has sent by telegraph and express to the Sub-Treasury in that city within the past two days $1,350,000, to be used in meeting sugar-bounty claims and other demands upon the Government.

Referring to the New-Orleans dispatch to the effect that much dissatisfaction existed there over the fact that Bank Examiner Johnson had been placed in charge of the Union National Bank, Controller Eckels said that had he known of Mr. Johnson's connection with A. & V. Myer, the firm whose failure so seriously affected the Union Bank, he would not have designated him to take charge.

The assignment, however, Mr. Eckels said, was merely temporary, because Mr. Johnson was already in charge of the affairs of the American Bank, and that was enough to engage all his time and abilities. As soon as news of the Union Bank failure reached the bureau, Controller Eckels directed Examiner Escott of Louisville, Ky., to proceed to New-Orleans and relieve Mr. Johnson, which had already been done.

The preliminary report of Mr. Johnson upon the condition of the Union Bank had not reached the Controller at noon, but Mr. Eckels said he had no doubt of the truth of the statement sent out last night from New-Orleans that two sets of books had been kept, and that a discrepancy of at least $600,000 exists between them.

Ex-Deputy Controller Tucker has been appointed receiver of the Mutual National Bank, which closed its doors yesterday, and he was expected to take charge at once.

NO NEW-YORK BANK SUFFERS.

Commercial Has a Credit Balance with Its Correspondent.

Much interest is felt by New-York bankers in the bank troubles in New-Orleans. All of the banks that recently suspended in that city had New-York connections, but, so far as is known, no New-York bank has suffered in consequence. The Bank of Commerce in New-Orleans, which failed yesterday, was the correspondent of the Chase National Bank, in this city, where it still has a credit balance. President Cannon of the last-named bank said he believed the suspension would prove to be temporary. He presumed that the bank suspended as a matter of precaution, in consequence of the unfavorable financial conditions prevailing in New-Orleans.

Within the last ten days the banks of New-Orleans have been calling on New-York strenuously for currency, and several millions of dollars in bills have been sent to that city, a large portion going directly from the Sub-Treasury. Some of the down-town banks, which have extensive interests in the South, have lately been shipping currency in large quantities. Two of the banks have sent out as much as $200,000 each in small bills in one day. A little more than $200,000 was shipped to New-Orleans from the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

The troublous financial situation in New-Orleans has become an important factor in the cotton market here. There was an unusually feverish feeling in the Cotton Exchange yesterday, and prices dropped from 31 to 34 points. Numerous and heavy selling orders came from New-Orleans and from Liverpool. Advices from the first-named place were to the effect that everybody was in need of money, and that holders of cotton were obliged to sell without delay. The bearish feeling in Liverpool was inspired, it was reported, by distrust of the cotton figures contained in recent Government crop reports. The total sales in the Cotton Exchange yesterday aggregated 304,400 bales, of which 162,300 bales were January cotton and about 78,000 bales December. The market closed weak.

SHE WANTED TO BE KILLED.

Woman, Whose Husband Is Missing, Tries to End Her Life.

Mrs. Mary Walters, twenty-eight years old, who recently moved from Cambridge, Mass., and now lives in Fourteenth Street, William's Bridge, tried to kill herself yesterday afternoon by standing in front of an approaching cable car on the Third Avenue road. Mrs. Walters was insane on account of the disappearance of her husband, who left home some day last week, and for whom she has been searching.

Capt. Schmidt of the Third Avenue cable road has charge of the switching of the cable cars at the end of the road at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. There is always a jam at this point on account of the arriving and leaving of the cable cars, and also of the north side trolley cars, which have a power station there. He was at work about 4:30 o'clock attending to some up-coming cars, and he saw the woman walk to the track and deliberately stand in front of a down-town car. Schmidt called to her to get off the tracks. She did not move. He ran to her to pull her away, telling her that she would be killed if she stood there.

"I want to be killed," she answered, "I cannot stand living this way any longer."

Schmidt had to struggle with her to get from in front of the car, which had come to a stop. He called a policeman, and the two men took Mrs. Walters to the sidewalk. The woman watched her chance, and when they relaxed their grip on her she broke loose and ran to jump in front of another car. The policeman followed her and snatched her away in time to save her life. She was locked up.

PEDDLERS DELAY MAIL CARS.

Switchman Had to Fight a Pushcart Man Last Night.

Mail cars have been for some time delayed in leaving the Post Office evenings by the pushcart men, who cluster around the northeast corner of the building and block up the siding over which the cars are taken to and from the Post Office.

No policeman is stationed there, and the pushcart men defy Switchman James Clinton and the driver of Jumbo, the big horse who pulls the mail cars.

Seven pushcarts crowded into the narrow space between the curb and the tracks on Mail Street last evening. The pushcart men refused to move when Clinton requested them to, and when he insisted upon it, one of the peddlers, who keeps a long carriage whip in his cart, struck the switchman a heavy blow with it.

Jumbo had drawn the heavy car on the curve, and a Third Avenue cable car was waiting to take the car up town, but the pushcarts blocked the way, and it was impossible to get the car around without knocking over the peddlers' carts.

When Clinton moved one of the carts a fight followed, during which the peddler was knocked down several times. Then he seized his cart and made off. The mail cars were delayed three times there last night.

Rope Struck the Captain.

Capt. Manluf Williams of 71 State Street, Camden, N. J., master of the coal barge Glendower, is in Bellevue Hospital, and may not recover from injuries inflicted on his head by a rope during the gale Wednesday night. The Glendower and three other barges were being towed from New-Bedford, Mass. One of the ropes fastening the barge to the tug slipped during the storm and Capt. Williams was struck on the head. He is conscious only at long intervals.

WHAT TO EXPECT IN MAINE

CHAIRMAN MANLEY MAKES A PARTIAL FORECAST.

Thinks the State Will Give a Republican Majority Unprecedented in a Gubernatorial Election in a Presidential Year—His Party Will Cast 80,000 Votes if the Day Shall Be Fair—Opposition Will Fall Under 60,000.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—J. H. Manley, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, gives out to-night the following statement:

"The campaign in Maine which closes to-morrow night has been the most important and the most vigorously fought campaign since 1860. It is well to keep in mind what has occurred in Maine in the way of Republican majorities, including 1860 and since, in order more properly to appreciate the result of the election on Monday next.

"In 1860 the Republican Party, in the September election, received a majority of 18,080; in 1864 its majority was 19,180; in 1868 it was 19,316. In 1872, at the September election, the Republican majority was 16,545; in 1876 it was 15,444. In 1880 the State went against the Republican Party by a majority of 185. In 1884, under the stimulus of the great leadership of James G. Blaine, the Republican Party reached high-water mark and gave a majority of 19,815. In 1888 its majority was 18,053. In 1892 its majority was 12,503.

"Thus it will be seen that we have never in any Presidential year, at the September election, given 20,000 majority, and if we exceed that majority on Monday next it will be an unprecedented victory.

"It is true that two years ago the Republican majority was 38,000, but in that election the Democratic Party made no canvass, made no campaign, and only 50 per cent. of its vote was cast.

"This is a campaign which in many respects will become a memorable one in this State. The Democratic Party has been thoroughly organized. Immediately after the second Democratic Convention, which placed in nomination Mr. Frank, the Democratic State Committee completed its organization and went to work in a thorough and systematic manner. It has made a canvass in every county in the State, and it has had a corps of speakers, having had some 700 speeches delivered. It has sent out its campaign literature in great quantities, and it has made every effort that was possible to make. Whatever the result on election day, it will not be a result obtained by default of action of the Democratic State Committee.

"The Republicans have never concealed the fact that they were making the most earnest and systematic and thorough organization that was in their power to make. They have fought this contest from the first to the last upon the theory that they needed every Republican vote; that one vote might decide the contest. They have placed all the speakers they could command upon the stump. They have circulated all the documents and newspapers that it was possible to send to every inhabitant of the State, and they have just completed the most thorough and systematic canvass that has been made in the State during the past twenty-five years.

"The people thoroughly understand the issue. State issues have been absolutely ignored, because, as a matter of fact, we have no State issues, which is the highest compliment that can be paid to the Republican administration of State afairs. The contest has been fought entirely upon National issues.

"If it is a pleasant day, the Republicans expect to throw 80,000 votes on Monday next. The combined opposition cannot throw 60,000, and the Republican majority which Gov. Powers will receive over Mr. Frank will be the largest Republican majority ever given a candidate for Governor in a Presidential year.

"It is impossible to say just how many votes Mr. Clifford will receive, but he will not receive as many as he would have received were his name upon the official ballot. It not being there, every one who votes for him will have to write his name upon the ballot.

"Neither can it be stated with accuracy how many Democrats will abstain from voting, but two facts stand out clearly as the result of our last canvass. First, we shall throw the largest Republican vote ever thrown; second, we shall give the largest majority ever given in a Presidential year.

"Our meetings have been unprecedented in their size and in the interest displayed, and we have had upon the stump a corps of speakers which cannot be excelled in the United States. So far as the organization of the Republican Party is concerned, it completes its labors to-morrow with great satisfaction, and awaits the result on Monday next with perfect confidence and pride."

Bets on Maine and McKinley.

Herman Tappen, a merchant, doing business in Duane Street, invaded Wall Street yesterday with a well-filled pocketbook and an eager disposition to wager some of his money on Republican prospects in Maine. He made three separate bets of $500 each with brokers that the Republican majority in Maine, at the approaching election, will reach 20,000. He also offered to bet $500 that the majority in that State would reach 25,000, and furthermore he offered to bet $3,000 to $1,000 that McKinley and Hobart will be elected.

Baby Panthers in the Park.

The panther Cissy, in the menagerie at Central Park, has two fuzzy little babies that arrived in New-York yesterday afternoon. They are about 8 inches long, and are fat and active. The mother and cubs have been screened from the gaze of the public, and there is a little house in the cage for Cissy and the new-comers.

Cissy was obtained from James A. Bailey, the circus man, about a year ago, an axis deer being exchanged for her The two young panthers are the first born in the menagerie in over five years.

Congressman Kleberg Renominated.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Sept. 11.—The Democratic Congressional Convention renominated Congressman Kleberg of Cuero for Congress, and adopted a free-silver platform. Mr. Kleberg was elected to Congress in August, 1895, as a gold Democrat.

DR. B. A. SHELDON MISSING.

His Wife Fears that He Has Committed Suicide by Drowning.

Dr. Benjamin Arad Sheldon has been missing from his home, at 48 Morton Street, Brooklyn, since Thursday evening, and the police have sent out a general alarm for him. He is seventy-one years old, and was well known in educational circles in this city and Brooklyn.

For many years he was a tutor in the College of the City of New-York, but was removed some time ago, as he was found to be unable to preserve order in his classroom.

He appeared to be uneasy and fretful all day Thursday. He had been in feeble health for a year. He lived with his wife and daughter in the Morton Street house, and had lived there for thirty years.

He informed his wife on Thursday night that he intended to take a short walk. This was about 6 o'clock. When he failed to return at 7 o'clock, Mrs. Sheldon became alarmed and started to search for him.

She met several policemen, of whom she inquired about her husband. They had not seen him, but Mrs. Sheldon found a person who knew Dr. Sheldon, and she was informed that he had been seen to take a car at Morton Street and get off at South Tenth Street. This was only a distance of four blocks, and Mrs. Sheldon, when she heard that her husband had been seen to walk toward the river front, at once became alarmed, fearing that he had committed suicide. He had frequently said that the pier at that point was best adapted for persons who desired to end their lives by drowning.

Dr. Sheldon was described to the police as being about 6 feet in height, with full gray beard and hair. He wore a pair of dark trousers, a dark frock coat, and a soft hat. A general alarm was sent out to all the precincts.

When the doctor was first missed and the belief was prevalent that he had committed suicide, his relatives searched the river front for hours, and when they failed to find any trace of him they notified the police.

Mrs. Sheldon in speaking of her husband's disappearance, said: "A few years ago he had a stroke of apoplexy and he also suffered a great deal from heart trouble. Sometimes of late he has been very violent, and he has often said that he couldn't stand the pressure on his brain. Then he would tell me that he would rather be dead, and now I feel confident that he has ended his life. I am very much worried and do not know what to do. I have telegraphed to Prof. Werner of the University of New-York."

Dr. Sheldon was well known at the Brooklyn Library, where he spent much time reading and studying mathematical books. He was associated with Prof. Bennett in producing Bennett's Algebra and other mathematical books.

TWO CABLE CAR ACCIDENTS.

A Young Man Injured in Lexington Avenue and a Girl in Third Avenue.

While trying to get upon a Lexington Avenue cable car at Sixty-eighth Street last night, Jacob Goldberg, seventeen years old, of 132 Columbia Street, slipped and fell to the pavement. The front wheel of the car ran over his left foot. At Mount Sinai Hospital it was found that the foot was fractured in two places. Charles Seelbach of 161 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, the gripman of the car, was arrested.

Minnie Proost, six years old, of 161 East Fifty-seventh Street, was knocked down last night in front of 945 Third Avenue by a cable car. As only her right foot seemed to be slightly injured, she was taken to her home. She became ill an hour later, however, and an ambulance surgeon took her to Flower Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from internal injuries.

John Coughlin of 1,435 Amsterdam Avenue, the gripman of the car, was arrested.

HEAT CAUSES TWO DEATHS.

A Woman and a Man Stricken in Seventh Avenue.

A woman was overcome by the heat shortly before noon yesterday on a Seventh Avenue horse car. She was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died in three hours. She was identified as Henrietta Irby of 46 West Forty-eighth Street.

Samuel Thompson, twenty-six years old, of 315 West Forty-eighth Street, was brought into the hospital by an ambulance from Seventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, where he had been prostrated by the heat. Thompson remained unconscious, and died suddenly before 6 o'clock.

W. C. Lockwood's Injuries Fatal.

William L. Lockwood, whose skull was fractured when the Erie ferryboat John G. McCollough crashed into its slip at Jersey City last Monday, died at St. Francis's Hospital, in Jersey City, yesterday. Mr. Lockwood was unconscious most of the time, having but a few lucid intervals. Mrs. Lockwood was in daily attendance upon him, and she and all the immediate relatives were at his bedside when he died. The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, 259 Sackett Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Lockwood was forty years old.

The Post Office Flag Upside Down.

A careless employe of the Post Office hoisted the United States flag upside down on the Federal Building at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and by 8 o'clock a large crowd of people had gathered in Park Row and gazed at the unusual sight. M. J. Flaherty, custodian of the building, noticed the crowd, and when he discovered why it had gathered he had the flag put in its proper position. "It was a stupid mistake of one of my men," he said. "The same thing happened several weeks ago." "Accidents will happen," said Postmaster Dayton.

Joined the Volunteers for Love.

Edward Apgar Ransom, Jr., of Jersey City, and Miss Sarah Isabelle Mimms, of Newark, will be married at the residence of the bride's parents, 234 Washington Street, next Wednesday evening. Both hold the rank of Captain in Ballington Booth's American Volunteers.

Mr. Ransom was formerly a reporter. He was sent to report a meeting at which Miss Mimms presided. The reporter fell in love with Capt. Mimms at sight. She reciprocated, but refused to leave the Volunteers. Finally, Mr. Ransom gave up newspaper work and joined the Volunteers.

THE ADVANCE IN DISCOUNT

English Bankers Accept It as the Result of Trade Conditions.

ANOTHER RISE EXPECTED SOON

Business Needs at Home, More Than Any Artificial Demand in This Country, Made Money Dear.

JAPAN'S MILLIONS CAUSE UNEASINESS

Though Nominally a Part of the Bank of England's Supply, They May Be Withdrawn at Any Moment.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—August Belmont is now in Southampton, whence he sails to-morrow, so there is no high American authority here to comment on the situation which is created by the raising of the Bank of England's rate of discount. It is, however, the general expectation in City circles that the rate will be lifted to 3 per cent. next Thursday if the engagements of gold for America continue to be anything like as large as those of the past few days.

England's foreign trade has been so good the past year that there has been a large and increasing demand for money, but the available supply was so large that these demands were not felt until now.

The statement of The London Times that the present gold shipments are due to natural causes, and not to the floating of paper for financial reasons by an American banking syndicate, is confirmed by interviews with numerous leading bankers here. They all say that they have seen no such paper floating about, and are thus convinced that the advance in the rate of discount is simply a matter of international and internal trade. The surplus of idle money having been absorbed by these American shipments, the rate of discount rises automatically. The presence of $55,000,000 of Japanese gold in the Bank of England complicates matters, because while it figures in each weekly statement as being to the credit of the bank, yet it may be withdrawn any day, though more probably it will be left untouched till it becomes the property of the English contractors now filling Japanese orders.

AN ATTEMPT TO CHECK EXPORT.

View Wall Street Financiers Take of the Situation.

Wall Street financiers view the increase of the rate of discount by the Bank of England as a very natural effort on the part of that British institution to check the export of gold to this country. There is no fear, however, that the flow of gold in this direction will be stopped for some time to come, inasmuch as trade conditions just now are exceedingly favorable to the United States.

The exports of American products are increasing in volume, and the money market here is well supplied with commercial bills, on which gold will have to be imported. Nearly all of the gold that is now coming from abroad is said to be coming in the natural order of trade.

A member of one of the largest banking firms in this country said yesterday that while the action of the Bank of England in advancing its rate of discount would add to the cost of bringing gold to this country, it could not stop the movement, so long as the commercial bills drawn on exportations continue to be so plentiful.

"There is absolutely no manipulation about the present importations of gold," said this gentleman. "It is coming here because England must pay for our grain and our cotton. I attach no value whatever to the report that recent gold shipments to this country are due to the floating of paper by an American banking syndicate. The gold movement is purely the result of legitimate trade."

New-York banking houses met the increased discount rate of the Bank of England yesterday by reducing the rate for bankers' sixty-day bills to 4.81½.

$3,500,000 FOR GOLD RESERVE.

$5,000,000 Put in Sub-Treasury Yesterday and More Coming.

The inflow of imported gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday aggregated $5,000,000, of which $3,500,000 at once became a part of the gold reserve. The remaining $1,500,000 was left in the Sub-Treasury for examination, and its final disposition is yet to be determined by its owners.

Of the whole amount deposited yesterday, Lazard Frères put in $3,000,000, the Bank of British North America $1,000,000, and Speyer & Co. $1,000,000. Lazard Frères also deposited $65,000 in gold bars at the Assay Office.

The steamship Fürst Bismarck, which arrived in this port yesterday, brought $3,697,000 in gold—$2,192,800 to Lazard Frères, $1,000,000 to the Bank of British North America, and $500,000 to Speyer & Co. The steamship Britannic brought $613,000, of which $498,000 was consigned to Speyer & Co., $100,000 to Henry M. Kersey of Montreal, and $15,000 to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

Almost every steamship now in transit to this country from Liverpool and Havre contains shipments of gold. Lazard Frères have $1,750,000 on the Columbia and $500,000 on La Gascogne, making a total of $10,250,000 thus far imported by that firm alone. A conservative estimate of the total amount of gold now on its way and engaged for import places the figure at $20,000,000.

Orders for gold have been placed abroad by Chicago banks as follows: First National, $325,000; Union National, $200,000; and Bank of Nova Scotia agency, $250,000.

Silver for Europe.

The steamship Campania, which sails for Europe to-day, will carry 432,000 ounces of silver and 30,000 Mexican dollars, shipped by the following firms: M. Guggenheim's Sons, 157,000 ounces; J. & W. Seligman & Co., 65,000 ounces; Zimmerman & Forshay, 50,000 ounces and 30,000 Mexican dollars; Handy & Harman, 50,000 ounces; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 50,000 ounces; Fuller & Wilson, 40,000 ounces, and Lewisohn Brothers, 20,000 ounces.

BLOOMSBURG HOUSE BLOWN UP.

Mrs. Levi Waller May Not Recover from the Fright She Received.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 11.—A loud report startled Bloomsburg to-day, and the residents ran out of doors, fearing an earthquake.

The front of the handsome residence of Levi Waller, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of the town, had been blown in by dynamite. The porch was blown off and the front wall demolished. All the windows were smashed into fragments by the concussion. The family were asleep at the time, and they were all severely shaken by the shock. It is feared that Mrs. Waller may not recover from the fright. No motive is known for the outrage. The identity of the miscreants is not known.

Temperance Folk Dynamite a Saloon.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 11.—S. Burriers's saloon at Burrows, was blown up with dynamite at midnight last night. The explosion shook the earth for miles around. The attempt to destroy the saloon is the result of a temperance war waging against the saloons. Burriers declares that he will rebuild and stay.

H. B. PAYNE LEFT $3,000,000.

Col. Payne, Mrs. Bingham, and Mrs. Whitney's Children the Heirs.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 11.—Henry B. Payne died intestate. It is given out by his confidential lawyers that the estate is worth about $3,000,000 in bank stock and real estate.

This amount will be divided into three parts, one-third to Col. Oliver H. Payne, the Standard Oil Director; one-third to Mrs. C. W. Bingham of Cleveland, and one-third to the heirs of Mrs. William C. Whitney. The heirs of Mrs. Whitney are four—Harry Payne Whitney, who married Gertrude Vanderbilt; Mrs. Almeric Paget, Dorothy Whitney, and young Whitney, who is now attending college.

The old homestead on Euclid Avenue, in this city, was recently deeded to Mrs. C. W. Bingham.

ASIATIC CHOLERA ON CRUISER.

One of the Boston's Crew Dies at Shanghai, China.

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 11.—Michael Sullivan, one of the crew of the United States cruiser Boston, stationed here, died yesterday of Asiatic cholera.

He had been on shore leave, and visited parts of the city where cholera was prevailing.

No other cases have occurred, and no alarm is felt.

Bullet Located by Roentgen Rays.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 11.—Frank Denny, aged sixteen years, has been lying in the Memorial Hospital for several days with a bullet in his leg, which the physicians were unable to locate. The boy was brought to Edison's laboratory yesterday and his leg was photographed with Röntgen rays. The bullet was distinctly seen imbedded in the flesh several inches from where the hospital doctors supposed it was. Dr. Phelan and two of Edison's assistants took out the bullet to-day.

Wants Thirty Relatives to be Buried.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The will of Mary W. Gerritsen of Somers, Westchester County, has been filed in the Surrogate's office here. By it the testatrix gives $70 each to thirty relatives, and in each instance states that the money is to be used for the funeral expenses of the legatee. Ellie M. Tompkins, wife of Franklin B. Tompkins, is her residuary legatee.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for fair and cooler weather, with southwesterly changing to northwesterly winds.

The pressure was high last night off the Middle Atlantic coast and all along the northern border of the country from Lake Superior to Assiniboin. A trough of low pressure extended from Texas to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Light rains and a fall in temperature had occurred in this trough and in the extreme Northwest.

Generally fair weather will prevail to-day in the Atlantic States, clearing in the lower lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	71	71	73
6 A. M.	70	69	73
9 A. M.	73	76	76
12 M.	83	84	80
4 P. M.	88	81	82
6 P. M.	85	75	79
9 A. M.	80	72	76
12 P. M.	76	73	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76.62
Weather Bureau	76.00
Corresponding date 1895	78.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	68.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 3.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—Kantaro Takami, the Japanese student at Trinity College, class of '98, who attempted suicide about two months ago by cutting his throat, has been pronounced incurably insane at the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown. He became so through overstudy.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Cephas Carter, aged sixty years, living near Dalton, fell from a scaffold yesterday into a thrashing machine, which was running at full speed under him. Carter's leg dropped into the cylinder, and he received injuries that caused his death last night.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 11.—Insurance Commissioner George S. Merrill is confined to his home here by acute indigestion. His condition is serious enough to advise a consultation of Boston physicians with his family physician, which will be held to-morrow.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 11.—James Cherry, a cigarmaker of this city, threw himself under a train of moving cars at the station of the Norfolk and Western Railroad this morning, and was cut in two at the hips.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Sept. 11.—There are 100 cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever in this place, and diphtheria is prevalent at Brownfield and other places throughout the coke regions.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 11.—A frame dwelling owned by Lucien B. Woodworth, one mile north of this city, was burned this morning. Loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,300.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 11.—Bicycle thieves descended on this place yesterday, and stole four wheels within a couple of hours.

A VITAL PUBLIC QUESTION

RIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN ITS AUTHORITY.

Attorney General Harmon Takes Issue with the Bryan Democracy on Its Declaration Against "Federal Interference in Local Affaairs"—Shows Clearly that the Action of the President at Chicago Was Wise, Patriotic, and Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Attorney General Judson Harmon to-day made public his views respecting the political situation, especially emphasizing his opinion on the question of "Federal interference in local affairs," on which the Attorney General does not agree with the protest in the Chicago platform. Mr. Harmon's communication follows:

"I have concluded to give a public answer to the many inquiries made of me upon a subject of great moment to which general attention is now directed.

"Mr. Bryan, in his letter accepting the nomination for President by the convention at Chicago, amplifies the protest which that convention made in its platform against Federal interference in local affairs, which, strangely enough, is not found in the platforms of the other two conventions which have also nominated him.

"As nothing else has been done or proposed to which they can possibly apply, these protests were intended and are understood to be directed against the recent action of the President in forcibly suppressing riotous disturbances which had stopped the carriage of the mails and inter-State commerce and were defying the civil officers of the United States.

"The President took this action not only without the request, but in some instances against the protest, of the authorities of the States in which the riots occurred, and Mr. Bryan, taking Section 4 of Article IV. of the Constitution to be the law on the subject, pledges himself against any repetition of the violation thereof, which his letter necessarily charges. He vindicates the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution by declaring that the local authorities 'are better qualified to judge of the necessity for Federal assistance.'

More Serious than the Money Question

"This, in my judgment, is a far more serious matter than the money question, or any of the other questions now before the people, grave as they all are. Our form of government may survive a wrong decision of those questions, and the people may endure for a time the evils which result from false systems of finance and taxation, but if the President has deliberately disregarded the instrument upon which the Union is founded, by supplanting the authority of a sovereign State by armed force, a precedent has been made which threatens our form of government; while, if a candidate for President may properly pledge himself in advance, as Mr. Bryan has done, to do nothing to protect the property, maintain the authority, and enforce the laws of the United States unless and until the officers of another Government request or consent, then we really have no Federal Government. For a Government which is not entirely free to use force to protect and maintain itself in the discharge of its own proper functions is no Government at all.

What the Constitution Says.

"The section of the Constitution to which Mr. Bryan refers is as follows:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature or the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

"This section plainly refers merely to the protection of the States against interference with their authority, laws, or property by domestic violence, and they are wisely made solely the judges whether or when they need such protection. Mr. Bryan displays a consciousness of the limited operation of this provision in the expression, 'Federal assistance,' in the clause I have quoted.

Menace to the Government.

"But by the express terms of the Constitution, a State has nothing to do with the maintenance of the authority or the execution of the laws of the United States within the territory of the State. The prevention and punishment of offenses connected with the mails, with inter-State commerce, and with the administration of justice in the Federal courts are committed to the General Government, and to it alone. Such offenses in no wise menace the Goverment of the State within which they are committed. Therefore, the State cannot require protection against them. The State has no duties to discharge in these matters. Therefore, it can require no 'Federal assistance' with respect to them.

In Cases of Domestic Violence.

"Of course, domestic violence often, as in the recent riots, is directed against both State and Federal authority indiscriminately, and either or both may suppress it. And in such cases the action of each in maintaining its own authority over the subjects committed to it tends to aid the other. But in such cases each is acting in its own independent right as a sovereign Government, and on its own behalf. It would be as absurd to claim that the United States must neglect its own interests because in protecting them those of a State may be incidentally protected, as to claim that a State must let riot run free because it happens to be directed against Federal rights or officers, as well as its own. This would limit and belittle the sovereignty of both Governments. Imperium in imperio would be false.

"According to Mr. Bryan there is somewhere implied in the Constitution, for it is nowhere expressed, a prohibition of the use of force by the United States against persons who, within the limits of a State, may be successfully resisting its officers and completely paralyzing all its operations as a government, unless the local authorities shall first make request or give consent.

Right to Suppress and Punish.

"This is contrary to the settled principle that, while the Federal Government is one whose operation is confined to certain subjects, it has, as to those subjects, all the attributes of sovereignty, and one of these is always and everywhere within the territory of the States which compose it to suppress and punish those who in any wise interfere with the exercise of its lawful powers. The fact that there are within that territory other governments exercising sovereignty over all matters not so committed to it can make no difference under our

double form of Government, the essential principle of which is a partition of powers to be exercised independently over the same territory.

"The sovereign right of the United States necessarily follows its officers and agents everywhere they go, protecting and maintaining them in the discharge of their duties. Congress has accordingly, by Section 5,297 of the Revised Statutes, authorized the President to use the armed forces of the Government in aid of the State authorities when requested by them, as provided in the Constitution, and has also, by the following section, 5,298, authorized him to employ such forces, upon his own judgment alone, against 'unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons,' 'in whatever State or Territory thereof the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed or the execution thereof obstructed.'

"It was under the power conferred by this last section that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law is unconstitutional is more dangerous than that of secession. The latter, at least, left the Government some power and authority in the territory of States which should choose to remain. Mr. Bryan's would reduce it to the idle mimicry of the stage.

The Intent of the Fathers.

"It was no more intended to make the General Government dependent upon the States with respect to the matters committed to it than to make the States subject to the General Government with respect to the rights reserved to them. As the General Government is authorized to maintain a regular army and navy, which the States cannot do, and as the militia of all the States is subject to the direct call of the President, it was natural that the States should be made to call on it for aid against violence, but there was no reason why it would call or wait on them for protection to itself.

"What I have said is well known to lawyers and students of the Constitution. It is chiefly intended for the people at large before whom the subject has now been brought.

"I will recall in this connection the following resolution proposed by the Hon. John W. Daniel of Virginia, who was President of the convention which nominated Mr. Bryan, which was passed by the Senate July 12, 1894, Congressional Record, Page 8,663, without apparent dissent:

"Resolved, That the Senate indorses the prompt and vigorous measures adopted by the President of the United States and the members of his Administration to repulse and repress by military force the interference of lawless men with the due process of laws of the United States and with the transportation of the mails of the United States and with commerce among the States.

"'The action of the President and his Administration has the full sympathy and support of the law-abiding masses of the people of the United States, and he will be supported by all departments of the Government and by the power and resources of the entire Nation.

Bryan in a Bad Light.

"It must be that Mr. Bryan, amid the many demands of his time and attention, has fallen into an inadvertence. I cannot believe that he really thinks the President has no power under the Constitution and laws to maintain the Government intrusted to his charge.

"Nor can I believe that Mr. Bryan means to promise or to make or to permit others to think he has promised not to interfere if he should be elected and the situation of the riots of 1894 should arise during his term. I will not lightly question either his knowledge as a lawyer or his sincerity as a public man. Certainly his letter is generally misunderstood, unless it means either that Mr. Bryan thinks the President has no power or that he would himself not use it if elected."

GEN. PALMER AT LOUISVILLE.

Greeted by Gen. Buckner—The Notification To-day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Gen. J. M. Palmer, the National Democratic nominee, and Mrs. Palmer were warmly welcomed to Louisville this evening by an enthusiastic crowd of Kentuckians. Gen. Simon Buckner, the nominee for Vice President, arrived earlier, with his family, and was at the Union Depot at 8:35 this evening, with Col. John R. Fellows, to welcome his chief.

The big train shed was crowded with National Democrats when the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern express from the West came in. Gen. Palmer and his wife were assisted from the car by National Committeeman Zach Phillips, when Gen. Buckner came up and threw his arms around the Presidential nominee, while the band played "Old Kentucky Home."

Headed by a detachment of police and a band, Gens. Palmer and Buckner took seats in a carriage with National Executive Committeeman Haldeman and George M. Davis of the State Central Committee, and were taken to the hotel. The notification will take place to-morrow.

BROOKLYN SOUND MONEY MEN.

Arranging for the State Convention and a Vigorous Campaign.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Reform Party in Kings County met in its headquarters, on Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night. There was a large attendance. Edward M. Shepard, Charles J. Patterson, William C. Redfield, George Foster Peabody, Charles J. Edwards, Dick S. Ramsey, Henry Yonge, and Robert H. Roy were among the members present. They were enthusiastic over the result of the Indianapolis Convention.

R. J. McManus was elected Secretary of the Executive Committee in place of George F. O'Shaughnessy, who resigned in order to stump for Bryan and Sewall.

A Committee on Organization was appointed to organize all the sound-money Democrats in one association. The committee consists of William C. Redfield, Henry Yonge, J. Hebert Watson, Charles A. Webber, John A. Hennessy, Herman A. Metz, Charles P. Daley, Charles J. Edwards, Jacob R. Rother, Edmund H. Driggs, Charles J. Patterson, Walter C. Burton, and Robert H. Roy.

Charles J. Patterson, Chairman of the County Committee, was authorized to prepare an address to the sound-money voters of Kings County. William C. Redfield was appointed to look after the details of the State Convention, to be held at the Academy of Music Sept. 24.

There was discussion as to who should address the convention. Some of the members favored Bourke Cockran. Others thought that as he had announced himself in favor of Major McKinley it would hardly be proper for him to make the leading address. Others wanted Edward M. Shepard, and said that he could answer Mr. Bryan as he should be answered. No selection was made.

The committee decided to hold a meeting of the County Committee Tuesday night, at which William D. Bynum, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party will be present to address the sound-money Democrats.

It is expected that this meeting of the County Committee will merge into a campaign meeting and every person interested in sound money is invited to attend. It will either be held in the Athenaeum or the Criterion Theatre. Due notice will be given of the place for holding it.

GOOD WORK FOR SOUND MONEY.

Jersey City Democrats Organizing and Securing Pledges to Defeat Bryan.

Dr. Leonard J. Gordon and Otto Crouse, who were appointed last Tuesday, at the meeting of the State Committee of the sound-money Democrats, to secure headquarters in Jersey City, yesterday engaged rooms on the fourth floor of the Davidson Building, at Washington and Montgomery Streets.

The rooms were opened with Secretary Holly in charge, and will be kept open daily until the campaign closes. As soon as possible the committee will arrange to distribute sound-money campaign literature through the State. Palmer and Buckner clubs will also be organized in every county.

A meeting of sound-money Democrats of Hudson County will be held at the Hotel Washington, in Washington Street, Jersey City, next Monday night, for the purpose of forming a Democratic Honest-Money League. At a preliminary meeting held Thursday night, Otto Crouse was chosen temporary Chairman and William R. Starrett Secretary.

MR. BISSELL FOR GEN. PALMER.

Cannot Support Bryan Because He Is for Wild and Dangerous Theories.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Replying to-day to a question as to his attitude toward the Chicago ticket and platform and the Indianapolis ticket and platform, William S. Bissell, the ex-Postmaster General, made the following reply:

"I am opposed to the election of Mr. Bryan because he advocates the free coinage of silver, and represents Populism and other wild and dangerous theories.

"I am a Democrat, because I believe in Democratic principles. Gen. Palmer is the only candidate in the field who represents Democratic principles, of which sound money is a very important one. Hence I shall support him."

MARYLAND'S COMMITTEE OF 100.

Palmer and Buckner Men in that State Led by Notable Democrats.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The sound-money Democrats of this city, as represented by the Committee of One Hundred, to-day formed the preliminary organization of the National Democratic Party of Maryland.

It was decided to begin the work at once of putting Palmer and Buckner Electors before the people, and to have a mass meeting to ratify their nominations, the date to be named by the Executive Committee.

John J. Donaldson was chosen President of the third party organization. The Vice Presidents include ex-Gov. William Pinkney Whyte, ex-Congressman Isidor Rayner, Col. Charles Marshall, and Edward Lloyd, all influential Democrats.

Organizing in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 11.—The State Executive Committee of the National Democracy met at Durham to-day to complete organization and arrange for an active campaign. W. W. Clark of New-Berne and Lindsay Patterson of Winston were chosen Electors at Large; other names on the ticket will be made known as soon as definitely determined upon. Plans for distribution of literature and the formation of sound-money clubs were discussed, and will ultimately be put into operation.

Third Ticket in Washington.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 11.—The State Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party has issued a call for a State Convention of 330 delegates, to assemble here Sept. 26, to nominate Presidential Electors and name a full State ticket, if the convention shall deem it advisable. The committee unhesitatingly declares its object to be to assist in defeating free silver and the Bryan ticket and fusion State ticket nominated at Ellensburg last month.

SILVER MONEY IN MEXICO.

A Manufacturer There Contrasts It with What Popocrats Want.

Don Pedro B. Chisom, a native of Schenectady who went to Sonora, Mexico, in 1861 and has ever since been prominently identified with manufacturing and commercial interests in that place, is visiting this city. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday he said that affairs in Mexico were never so satisfactory as they are now.

"American merchants," said Don Pedro, "have made a great mistake in not properly shipping goods to Mexico. Goods intended for transportation through mountain districts should be packed in small boxes and the contents and weight of each box should be carefully stated. Instead of observing this rule, they send goods in large boxes, which necessitates repacking there. The English and Germans sell to Mexicans on long time, giving merchants there one and two years' credit, and they are satisfied to make a very small margin of profit on their sales. Americans must do the same thing.

"There are no failures in Mexico, and credit is safe. It is the soundest country in the world, and the merchants will always pay their debts.

"We raise in the Yaqui River Valley, in the State of Sonora, cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, sugarcane, oranges, lemons, limes, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit and vegetables, and there are about 1,000,000 acres of land there yet to be put under cultivation. It can be bought in large tracts for about $7 an acre in gold.

"Mexico's mints are open to the coinage of silver. Any one with a pound of bullion can get it coined, the Government charging .0441 for it. One pound of bullion will produce about seventeen Mexican dollars. A dollar in gold is worth $1.97 in silver.

"The adoption of free coinage by the United States would not decrease the value of the dollar if it is coined on the same standard that is now held in the United States, but if it is coined at 16 to 1 it will destroy the value of all the silver coin now in circulation. The United States must have judicious legislation to maintain its credit. Silver went out of circulation gradually, and let it come back gradually. The United States should begin this by retiring paper money of small denominations up to $20 and let the silver take its place. We have paper money in Mexico, but the people don't care for it. They prefer silver.

"The Mexican Government under President Diaz is strong at every point. The country is perfectly safe, and every man's property is adequately protected, and the republic is a good place to live.

"Mexicans sympathize with the Cubans in their fight against Spain not because they hate Spaniards, but because they hate the Spanish Government, and the Mexican Government will act in the matter just as soon as the United States takes the initiative. In regard to the Venezuelan dispute, we believe the United States adopted exactly the right course."

FAIR WILL CASE POSTPONED.

Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair in Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—For the first time since the commencement of the litigation over their father's estate, Mrs. Oelrichs and Virginia Fair, her sister, made their appearance in the court to-day. The first proceeding was the withdrawal of the motion of Marie Livingston to strike out the answer of Mrs. Oelrichs and her sister to their brother's contest of the pencil or Craven will.

Attorney Wheeler, one of the representatives of the Fair daughters, asked leave to file an amendment to the answer of Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Fair to their brother's contest. He stated that this answer denied Charles L. Fair's right to contest the pencil will on the ground that he was not a party in interest. This proposed amendment would seem to indicate that the ladies have decided to fight their brother, and favor the Craven will once more, but the attorneys declined to acknowledge that such is the case. The case was postponed until Oct. 3.

A Cable Wire Chief Dies Suddenly.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—James H. Sullivan, twenty-six years old, a wire chief in the cable office of the Postal Telegraph Company at New-York, died here suddenly this morning of acute Bright's disease. He was taken ill only twenty minutes before his death. He came to this city a few days ago to relieve the regular cable man at the office in this city.

James H. Sullivan had been employed for a number of years in the cable office of the Postal Telegraph Company, at 1 Broad Street. He was regarded as one of the best men in the service. His body was removed last night at his home, in Willimantic, Conn.

Gain

Nerve-strength by feeding your nerves upon pure, rich, red blood. Purify, enrich and vitalize your blood by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

MAKERS OF GOLD PENS FAIL.

Executions Against Leroy W. Fairchild & Co. for $12,252.

The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the place of business of Leroy W. Fairchild & Co., manufacturers of gold pens at 220 Fourth Avenue on executions aggregating $12,252, in favor of W. H. Helme Moore.

The business is a very old one, having been established in 1843 by Leroy W. Fairchild, father of the present proprietors. The business was incorporated in 1890, under New-Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $150,000. Two of the capitalists of the company withdrew in 1894, and the capital stock was reduced to $50,000. The corporation's factory was removed from Newark, N. J., to this city in December, 1895, and the company was reincorporated under New-York laws. Leroy C. Fairchild is President, and Henry P. Fairchild Secretary of the company.

Moore, Bleecker & Wheeler, attorneys for the company, said that the company's trouble is due to the hard times. The liabilities are between $30,000 and $40,000, and the nominal assets are probably as large.

Charles Ring Fairchild, son of Leroy W. Fairchild, has been missing for about a week, and the police of California and neighboring States are looking for him. He traveled for several San Francisco jewelry houses. He was last seen at the Hotel McDermott, in Butte City, Mon., on Sept. 3. When he disappeared he left behind in the hotel safe a package containing jewelry samples worth $5,000. His brothers here did not learn of his disappearance until last Wednesday.

He is about thirty-one years old and is married. The proprietors of the Hotel McDermott reported that he had become suddenly demented, and they feared that he might have met with violence from persons who knew that he traveled with valuable goods in his possession. His habits have been temperate, and he enjoyed the confidence of his employers to an unusual extent. He was not connected with the firm of Leroy W. Fairchild & Co.

FATAL FALL OF BARRELS.

One Porter Killed and Another's Condition Is Serious.

Two porters employed by the American Grocery Company, 114 and 116 Reade Street, were walking on the first floor under an open hatchway yesterday afternoon, when they were suddenly crushed to the floor by a barrel of starch and a barrel of flour which had dropped from the sixth story.

One of them, James J. Cavanagh, twenty-five years old, of 58 Gansevoort Street, received a fractured skull and internal injuries, which caused death. The other unfortunate, John Green, thirty-six years old, of 421 Canal Street, may also die of his injuries, which consist of a fracture of the nose, lacerated wounds of the head, contusions of the back, and a dislocated hip. He also may be internally injured.

Both men were taken to Hudson Street Hospital, Cavanagh in an unconscious condition and Green suffering intense agony from his wounds and from shock. Cavanagh died at 10 o'clock last night.

Martin Mullen, another employe, of 103 Thompson Street, was on the sixth floor of the building, lowering goods to the two men who were injured. While they were removing some boxes which had been lowered Mullen hooked on the barrels of flour and starch, which together weighed nearly 600 pounds, and, swinging the heavy load clear of the floor, was about to lower it by the primitive method of a double rope which runs over a drum at the top of the shaft, when, without warning, the hooks slipped off the barrels and they fell with a crash on the men below.

It was stated by Mullen that the chimes of one of the barrels had broken, releasing the flat hook which held that end of the barrel, the weight of which being taken off the sling caused the other barrel to become detached.

"BIG STORE" OPENS TO-NIGHT.

Siegel-Cooper Company's Mammoth Establishment Now Ready.

The Siegel-Cooper Company's vast shopping emporium, "The Big Store," which has the entire Sixth Avenue front between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, will be open to the public at 7:30 o'clock to-night.

This announcement ends a period of uncertainty and expectation to thousands of women, who have had a live interest in the accomplishment of a scheme to equip New-York with a department store which should be the rival of any such establishment in the world. It is probable that all anticipation will not equal the reality.

There is to be displayed on the counters, in the showcases, and on the floors of "The Big Store" to-night a brand-new stock of the best articles in the market at prices suited to the times. Its value is more than $2,000,000. It will include almost every article which is known in domestic use, objects of luxury, garments, every kind of food, adjuncts to open-air recreation, fishing and gunning apparatus, implements of the mechanic—in short, all that is between a tenpenny nail and a roast rib of beef to a diamond bracelet and a velvet cape.

Adjuncts to the opening will be an exhibition of the largest searchlight yet constructed, a food show, orchestral music both on the main floor and up stairs, and the playing of the multi-colored fountain in the basin in which the colossal statue of The Republic stands.

How many will visit the store to-night is subject to conjecture. It can receive and carry to the various floors about 200,000 persons in a business day. Perhaps 20,000 visitors may have a chance to see its marvels on the opening night.

THE DRINK CARBOLIC ACID.

James Joyce Took It on Invitation of an Unknown "Jim."

James Joyce, forty-five years old, lives in a lodging house at 510 West Broadway. He is a sailor, but when not at sea works along the docks. He has been acting as a longshoreman for several months.

It has been his custom to go every day to a saloon at 1 Weehawken Street, known as "The Plug Hat," on account of the schooners of beer set up holding nearly as much as could be put in a tall hat. "The Plug Hat" is near the White Star Line pier.

Joyce was in the saloon yesterday afternoon, when a character of the neighborhood, known as "Jim," called him into a rear room and asked him if he would like to have a drink. Jim produced a small flask, which Joyce naturally supposed contained whisky. He placed the flask to his lips and then took a good swallow. The next moment he was groaning with pain, for it was poison he had swallowed.

"You have drank carbolic acid, my friend," said "Jim," coolly, and walked out of the place before Joyce could comprehend what had occurred. Joyce was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said he would recover.

The flask, which still contained some of the carbolic acid, was taken charge of by the police of the Charles Street Station, who are looking for "Jim."

FARMERS FOR M'KINLEY

HERKIMER COUNTY NOT "ON FIRE" FOR POPOCRAT BRYAN.

No Indications of Any Great Change in Politics Discovered in a House-to-House Canvass by a Times Correspondent—Many Democrats Will Cut Corn or Go Fishing on Election Day or Vote for Gen. Palmer.

LITTLE FALLS, Sept. 11.—One of the crowd of idlers near the railroad station in this city told a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent when he arrived here yesterday that "all the farmers were going to vote for Bryan" this year.

"Republicans as well as Democrats?" he was asked.

"Wal, most of 'em," he replied. "The farmers are for free silver and are changing around."

"Where can I find some of those who have changed?" asked the TIMES correspondent.

"Just drive out on any of the roads, and if it ain't too much trouble to ask, you'll find 'em," he replied.

THE TIMES's correspondent went to Republican county headquarters, two blocks up the street, in the Girvan House. "We have no reason to think there are any changes to Bryan and free silver," said one of the secretaries. "The committee had a meeting two or three days ago. Reports from all over Herkimer County were satisfactory. We heard from about almost every town, and the conclusion we reached was that all Republicans and some Democrats were going to vote for McKinley. We hear some of the Bryan men who spend their time in the city talking of great changes. We do not believe they are true. But we have just begun a school district canvass in every school district in the county, and in a week we ought to know exactly how many men will vote for each ticket."

A week ago Major John Byrne of the Honest Money League was quoted as saying that "the interior of the State is on fire for silver." Herkimer County was said to be one of the places which was aflame. When asked if this was true, the secretary at county headquarters said he thought not.

Just outside the Girvan House, leaning against the windowsill, was another man, who said in response to a question: "The farmers are all going to vote for Bryan."

Herkimer a Fine County.

Then THE TIMES's correspondent got a horse and buggy and started to see some of the farmers and get information at first hand, taking the road that leads northward from this city.

After a half mile or so up hill, this road stretches away almost at the summit of the ridge, about 500 feet above the Mohawk Valley. It is a great dairying country. The fields are still green as midsummer, and the pastures are yet fresh beneath the browsing of the dairy herds. The farmhouses along the road, which is known as the "Middleville Road," are of the average class in this part of the country. Some of the houses and barns are trim, neat, and thrifty; others are badly kept and have a deserted appearance. The men who own and till them are good specimens of what Mr. Bryan calls "the plain people." They are men who, in Mr. Bryan's phrase, "toil all day in the burning sun."

But Mr. Bryan has not fooled any of the Herkimer County farmers who live on the "Middleville Road." There are men there who owned their farms and had discussed public questions in schoolhouse caucuses and who had read daily papers, magazines, and books when Bryan was in his cradle, and they apparently size his speeches up for about what they are worth. They have not had a very good year. The hay crop was not as heavy as usual. Cheese brings but 6 or 7 cents a pound, and there is no market available for milk. But the farmers do not look to Mr. Bryan for relief. They have no intemperate words against men who chance to have money. They have none of the Populistic tendencies.

Starting just outside the city, THE TIMES's correspondent asked every man who could be found at all the farms how he intended to vote, how he had previously voted, and how many other farmers, if any, he knew who were proposing to change this year.

One Farmer Will Stay at Home.

The first was a young man, who was digging potatoes in a field on the left. He came to the fence beside the road, and in reply to the question, "How are you going to vote this year?" he said:

"I don't know; hain't made up my mind yet."

"How did you vote last year?"

"Never voted yet. Come of age in June. Don't know as I'll vote at all."

"How is the man you work for going to vote?"

"Ain't going to vote at all, he says."

"How did he vote last year?"

"Democrat, I bleeve."

About thirty rods up the road, on the other side, is a white cottage. An elderly man of the name of Carter sat at a window. A middle-aged man with an Irish brogue stood in the doorway.

"How are you going to vote?" was asked of the latter.

Before he could reply, Mr. Carter called out: "For McKinley."

"Yes," said the man with the brogue, "Carter and his son wor always Republicans, and they're fur McKinley this year. I'm always the other way, and it's Bryan I'll likely vote for. And I don't know as we'll be better off with free silver, at that. Maybe I'll wait 'till election and see what I will do then."

A quarter of a mile away is the farmhouse of H. F. Petrie. He sells milk and has a herd of twenty fine-looking cows. He is a sturdy-looking man of fifty-odd years, and spoke with the bluntness of a New-Hampshire farmer. He and his hired man were milking.

"Fine day," he said when THE TIMES's man entered the barn. Then he looked straight into the foam on his half-filled pail and went on milking.

"How are you going to vote?" he was asked.

"For McKinley," he said, looking up and returning to his work without missing a stream. "Always was a Republican."

"Do you know any farmers about here who are going to change to Bryan?"

"Haven't heard of any. Don't know as there are any," he said. "How are you going to vote, Ed?" he said, speaking to the young man who was milking a cow further up the line.

"Never voted yet," was the reply, "but guess I'll vote for Bryan."

Some distance on a bronzed man without coat or vest and with sleeves rolled up was leading two horses from a barn. In reply to the usual question, he said:

"I shall vote for Bryan. I always vote the Democratic ticket. I don't know of anybody around here who's changed politics this year."

All Will Vote for McKinley.

A quarter of a mile further on is a road which turns to the right and leads to a trim-looking farmhouse, sheltered under trees. It is the home of A. X. Willard, one of the prominent farmers of the section. He is a cheese buyer, and thus meets farmers for miles around every week. He, with two other men, was in his barn, where a load of vegetables had just been taken.

"The farmers are going to vote for McKinley, so far as I know," he said, "and I came in contact with a great many. I don't know of one who has heretofore been a Republican who is going to vote for Bryan. Most of the Democrats will vote for Bryan. There is not going to be much changing. A few Democrats will vote for Palmer.

"The fact is there has been a change in feeling since the Chicago Convention. Bryan won't get as many farmer votes in this county as he would have got a week after he was nominated. I believe McKinley is going to get the largest majority that's been seen in this country since Grant's time."

"There are stories that the farmers in this county think free silver would relieve them from the present hard times," said THE TIMES's correspondent.

"The farmers I come in contact with every day have a hard enough time, but they believe it would be worse if Bryan and free silver came."

One of the other men spoke up. "I'm going to vote for Bryan."

"How did you vote last year?" he was asked.

"Oh, I always vote the Democratic ticket," he replied.

"I think you'll find very few changes either way," said Mr. Willard. "Drop in on Arnold L. Eaton, who lives a little way up the road, at Eatonville. He knows how the farmers are feeling, and he's a reliable man."

No Changing of Politics.

Mr. Eaton was at home when his house was reached, after passing one or two at which the owners were away. He is apparently fifty-five or sixty years old, tall, with dark beard. He explained that he was kept indoors by a cold.

"I believe every farmer in Herkimer County who has voted the Republican ticket heretofore will vote for McKinley this year," he said. "I don't know of one in the county who will not. I attended a fair at Newport this week, and there I had good opportunity to learn how the farmers are talking. I found only one man, whom I personally know to be a Republican, who was talking of free silver. It is my judgment that he was doing so to draw out the rest of us, and that on election day he will vote for McKinley.

"Soon after the Chicago platform was adopted I casually made the remark that if we had free coinage gold would go to a premium, as it did in war times, and we would get more for our cheese. From that some one who heard the remark put me down as a free-silver man. I am not. I believe it would be a dangerous thing for this country to undertake.

"Will any Democrats in this section support the Indianapolis ticket?"

"I think the returns on the morning after election will show that some have done so, but the men who do it are not saying anything about it now. They don't like to advertise that they will not vote the party ticket."

Further down the Middleville Road is Mr. O'Hara's place. Mr. O'Hara and four hired men were just coming in from cutting corn, and as they made their way across the pasture, some rods distant, two jolly and healthy looking young women and one young man were busy with some milk cans in the rear of the house.

"How are you going to vote?" the young man was asked.

"I don't just know," he replied, with an accent apparently Scotch. "I never voted."

"How are the other men here going to vote?"

"I don't know how ony man but myself will vote, not reading their minds," he replied, "and, as I said, I doon't just know how I'll vote myself."

Just then one of the young women, laughing out from behind a milk pail, may have revealed a family secret or may have been poking fun by the question: "Trying to find out how they'll vote? Well, suppose some of them should take a turn cutting corn on election day and not vote at all!"

By that time Mr. O'Hara had come up, and in reply to the question he said: "I'm for Bryan. I always was a Democrat."

Republicans Stand Firm.

A mile or so on is a cheese factory, managed by a man of the name of Dobson. He has dealings with the farmers from all around. In a window was a lithograph of Major McKinley.

"I'm for McKinley," said Mr. Dobson, "and I don't know of a Republican around here who is not. I don't hear any talk of any changes in either party. Some Democrats are going to vote for Palmer and a few will stay at home on election day, but I don't know of any changes. I certainly hope McKinley will be elected. It will be worse for the farmers than it is now if he isn't, I'm afraid."

A half mile further up the Middleville Road a man in the thirties, evidently, brown as a berry, straight, and with the form of an athlete, was taking a refractory bull to pasture. He said his name was Frank Miller. As he was putting up the bars he was asked how he intended to vote.

"I don't know," he said. "I don't like McKinley very much, though his platform does suit me fairly well."

"How about Bryan?"

"No, Siree. No Bryan in mine," he said. "And I always was a Democrat, too."

"Why not Bryan?"

"Well, I'll tell you," he said, jamming a stone down beside the post. "It looks to me as if free silver would be a great benefit to some people, but not to a man who owns a farm in Herkimer County. If I owned a silver mine, or could buy up the Mexican mint, free silver would be just what I want. But I don't. I don't see the advantage of making dollars that are not worth dollars, and Mr. Bryan hasn't shown me yet. I may vote for Palmer, or, possibly, McKinley, or perhaps go fishing on election day. But no Bryan."

Curiosity Bryan's Drawing Card.

"Mr. Bryan is said to have drawn a crowd here and at other places. Why did the people go to see him?"

"Curiosity. I once lived in Syracuse, and I was on the platform when David B. Hill made his speech in the Alhambra. I had been an Election Inspector there three years, and knew the politics of about every man in my ward. I saw men that day hanging on the rafters to listen to Hill whom I knew were lifelong Republicans, and never intended to, and never did, vote for Hill. They were there out of curiosity. It's the same with these Bryan crowds."

Still further on was a farmer named Weaver. He had always been a Republican, he said, and he intended to vote for McKinley.

Near by lives a farmer named Ward, a middle-aged man, swift of speech. He was milking when THE TIMES's correspondent found him.

"I'm going," he said, "to vote for Bryan, because I think its time somebody besides rich men had something to say in this country. I'm ready for a revolution. Who were the kickers at the Chicago Convention? Nobody but the rich, who were afraid they would be the losers if gold was not maintained. Now I'm tired of these rich men running the country. If this country can't maintain silver at the value of gold, and other countries won't take it as legal tender, let the Government pay the difference. Let it impose a tax on the incomes of these rich men to raise the money. I'm for more money, because I believe it will start up business and the workingman will be better off. He'll get more money."

"If the country had free coinage at 16 to 1, how much more would you pay your hired man than you now pay him?"

"Not a bit. Certainly not. But times would be better, because there'd be more money in circulation. I don't just know all the details of it. But I'm in favor of a change, a revolution, peaceable, mind you, but something which will prevent these rich men from getting all the money there is and keeping it, so that we can't get any of it."

"How did you vote at the last election?"

"I was always a Democrat," said Mr. Ward.

It had grown dark by this time, and no more farmers were asked if they had changed to Bryan and free silver. Evidently Mr. Byrne did not talk with the farmers on the "Middleville Road" when he reached the conclusion that Herkimer County is "on fire for silver."

TURN THEIR BACKS ON BRYAN.

Many Sound-Money Democrats In and About Oswego.

OSWEGO, Sept. 11.—The Sound-Money Democrats in this city estimate that the third ticket will poll not less than 500 votes here. There are fully as many more Democrats, according to their estimates, who will vote for McKinley.

In the country towns of this county there is some sentiment for Bryan among Republicans, but just how many it affects can only be guessed at.

The Democratic organization, of which Judge Charles N. Bulger is one of the prominent leaders, will swallow the Chicago platform and candidates and send delegates to the Buffalo Convention prepared to help commit the State organization to Bryan and Sewall. It is expected that about all the leaders in the Bulger wing of the party will join in this movement.

The fact that there have been rival factions here, each with an organization, is counted on to help the sound-money cause. William A. Poucher, who is prominent in the wing which has opposed the one headed by Judge Bulger, told the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the losses from the Republican camp to Bryan would be more than counteracted by Democrats who would vote for McKinley, if his information was correct.

"I believe the county will show a net Republican gain," he said. "It may be a thousand. It will depend on how many sound-money Democrats decide to vote for McKinley as against Palmer. Many Democratic business men, who do not like to commit themselves while the feeling is so high, will quietly go to the polls and vote for McKinley.

"I have not fully made up my mind that the exigencies of the case would not make it better to vote for McKinley than for Palmer. I may decide to make a double shot myself and support McKinley."

"How widespread is the free-silver sentiment among the farmers?"

"If you take the word of the men who do the shouting on the street corners, you'll think all the farmers are for free silver, but if you'll try to pin anybody down to names and residences, you'll find there'll be few changes."

BLACK SPEAKS TO 16,000 PERSONS.

Rally at Louis F. Payn's Home Attended by Saxton and Others.

CHATHAM, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Republican campaign was formally opened here to-night by a rally at the residence of Louis F. Payn. Special trains were run here from Hudson, and a large assemblage, consisting of uniformed companies and citizens from the surrounding territory, was present.

Congressman Frank S. Black, the Republican nominee for Governor; Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Archie E. Baxter, William Barnes, Jr., and other prominent politicians were present and made brief addresses. Mr. Black ignored political questions entirely and spoke informally only. Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Col. Baxter discussed National political questions at considerable length.

Mr. Payn entertained his guests with a dinner last night, and to-day all attended the Columbia County Fair, which closed with 16,000 persons present. Messrs. Black, Saxton, and Baxter made short addresses.

For Bryan and Free Silver.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Democrats of the Second Ulster Assembly District, at their convention here to-day, after passing resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform and pledging support to the Chicago nominees, elected as delegates to the State Convention Charles A. Skidmore, Luther Hasbrouck, and Dr. Frank Winant.

MONTANA REPUBLICANS MEET.

One State Ticket, but a Split on National Issues.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 11.—The Republican State Convention to-night nominated the following ticket: Governor—A. C. Botkin; Lieutenant Governor—P. R. Dolman; Secretary of State—L. Rotwitt; Treasurer—C. M. Webster; Auditor—A. L. Love; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. B. Hendricks; Associate Justice Supreme Court—P. H. Grubb. The resolutions indorse the St. Louis platform, save as to the financial plank.

Gold Republicans held a convention this morning and nominated three McKinley and Hobart Electors, and O. F. Goddard of Billings for Congress. The silver Republicans nominated Charles A. Hartman for Congress and indorsed Bryan and Sewall Electors.

Cavalry Sentinel Found Unconscious.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Private John Bunce of the cavalry detachment went on sentinel duty at noon to-day. Two hours afterward his horse galloped down straight for the stables. A Corporal was ordered out to search for the missing man. He found him unconscious on the back road. The injured man was carried to the hospital. At a late hour he had not regained consciousness, and nobody knows how he got hurt. There was talk of its being the work of tramps, but this is not generally credited.

Follow the directions,

and you'll get the best work from Pearline (use without soap). Not that there's any harm to be feared from it, no matter how you use it or how much you use.

But to make your washing and cleaning easiest, to save the most rubbing, the most wear and tear, the most time and money—keep to the directions given on every package of Pearline. If you'll do that with your flannels, for instance (it's perfectly simple and easy), they'll keep beautifully soft, and without shrinking.

Millions NOW USE *Pearline*

MR. BRYAN AFIELD AGAIN

LEAVES LINCOLN FOR ANOTHER MONTH OF SPEECHES.

The Candidate Will Sweep Around the Southern States from Missouri to Virginia, Speaking from Car Platforms, as Usual, Between the Larger Cities—The Southern Itinerary from Knoxville, Tenn., to Richmond, Va.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 11.—William J. Bryan left Lincoln to-night at 9:15 o'clock over the Missouri Pacific Road for another month of campaigning. He will reach Kansas City at 6:30 to-morrow morning, and proceed on the Wabash to St. Louis, where he is scheduled to make four addresses to-morrow night.

The departure of Mr. Bryan from Lincoln was made the occasion of another demonstration by the local free-silver clubs. They formed a torchlight procession and escorted Mr. Bryan from his residence to the Missouri Pacific station. A brass band headed the parade. Quite a large crowd gathered at the station and cheered Mr. Bryan as his train drew out.

Mr. Bryan made a brief speech from the rear car. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I don't know whether I shall return to Nebraska again just before the election or not, but I go away from Nebraska feeling that it is not necessary. [Cheers.] I want to say to you, my friends, that from the reports which I have been receiving I do not believe there is a single county in the State that the Republicans are sure of carrying this Fall. [Great cheering.]

"And more than that, every day finds our cause stronger throughout the Union than it was the day before. Every day finds persons who are declaring for free coinage, and I think I am safe in saying that you will not find among all your acquaintances a man who one month ago was in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1 and able to give a reason for it who has changed his mind. But you cannot find any man who was for free coinage who is thinking himself into the gold-standard idea. [Loud cheering.]

"A little over a month ago I went into what I then called the enemy's country, but I found down there just as much enthusiasm as there is in Nebraska. [Great cheers.] To-day some parts of the country are more friendly than others, but there is no enemy's country. [Loud cheering.]

Mr. Bryan's first stop after leaving Lincoln was at Eagle, where a small crowd of persons, a drum corps, and a bonfire composed the elements of his reception. Elmwood, another small place, turned out with torches, and Wabash added red fire to smoky flambeaux.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The following is the Southern itinerary of Presidential Candidate Bryan and party:

Traveling in special train of two coaches and Pullman car, they will reach Knoxville, Tenn., via Southern Railway on the morning of Sept. 16, for Asheville, N. C.; stopping there three hours and proceeding thence to Charlotte, N. C., (where Mr. Bryan will speak from the rear end of the train en route at Marion,) Morganton, Statesville, and Mooresville, N. C., stopping one hour at Hickory, N. C.

The party, after speaking at Charlotte, N. C., on the morning of the 17th, will leave for Greensborough, N. C., where a stop of three hours will be made on the afternoon of that date; thence to Durham, Raleigh, and Goldsborough, N. C., arriving there on the night of the 17th; leaving via Atlantic Coast Line on the morning of the 18th for Wilson and Rocky Mount, N. C.; thence to Richmond, Va., where he will make a speech at 8 P. M. of the 18th.

En route from Greensborough speeches will be made from the rear of the train at Burlington, N. C., and other stations, with a stop of thirty minutes at Durham, and at Raleigh for two hours.

The arrangements of the Southern Railway for transporting the party are complete. Special trains will be run, and 100 coaches will be in readiness for providing transportation for excursionists from different sections of the State.

SILVER FUSION IN COLORADO.

In the General Partition of Spoils Democrats Get the Governor.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 11.—The fusion conference this evening resulted in an agreement apportioning the State officers among the Democratic, silver Republican, and National Silver Parties, the Governorship going to the Democrats. The Populists are entirely out of the conference. The Silver Party Convention received the report from its committee, tabled it, and discharged the committee.

The Populists in Pueblo have wired to the Silver Party asking fusion with them only.

The apportionment arranged for to-day gives the Governor and Attorney General to the Democrats, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Silver Party, and the remaining offices to the Republic

GREEN MOUNTAIN PILGRIMS

MR. McKINLEY RECEIVES 108 NOTABLE VERMONTERS.

Eulogizes the State for Its Record in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, and the Recent Declaration of Its People in Favor of a Gold Standard—Interprets the Victory as a Clear Sign of National Republican Success—Other Visitors.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 11.—The delegation of 108 Vermonters who came to tell Major McKinley about the Republican victory in the Green Mountain State arrived at 9 o'clock this morning and marched to the candidate's residence, escorted by a band and a large number of citizens of Canton, some mounted and some unmounted.

The Vermont bearers of good tidings and good cheer for Republicans were applauded all along the line of march. When they arrived at the house, Senator Proctor, Gov. Woodbury, Governor-elect Grout, Congressman Powers, Lieut. Gov. Mansur, and Lieut. Governor-elect N. W. Fiske, with the speakers, went into the study to meet Major McKinley. Olin Merrill, Chairman of the State Committee, introduced the spokesman of the delegation, Col. George T. Childs, who said, among other things, that the 39,000 plurality was the largest ever given to any party in the State.

Major McKinley stepped forward at the conclusion of Col. Childs's speech. He was greeted with a storm of cheers. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Col. Childs, and My Fellow-Citizens: I give you welcome, generous welcome, from an overflowing heart, to my State, to my city and my home. I would be unjust to my own feelings and irresponsive to the kind sentiments uttered by your spokesman if I permitted to pass unobserved the fact that in the preliminary contest for the nomination of President the State of Vermont gave to me her united vote. [Applause.]

"The Green Mountain State is endeared to us all by tradition and history, in song and story, but, above all, in good work manifest in glorious results. Whether in the days of the Revolution, when her hardy mountaineers repulsed the best soldiers of Europe, in the days of the rebellion, when her soldiers displayed the same resolute courage at Big Bethel, Crampton's Gap, Savage Station, or Gettysburg, or in the no less important and decisive conflicts in civil life, the people of Vermont have always been true to the best ideals and highest obligations of duty, and active, distinguished, and useful in every great emergency.

"No one will deny to them a glorious part in achieving the independence of the Colonies; none will question that they did much to check the aggressions of human slavery. [Applause.] Nor in our later trials will any one doubt that the example and voice of Vermont has always been most potential on the side of honor, justice, and right. [Cheers.]

Meaning of the Majority.

"Some of the newspapers have asked me to interpret the result of the elections in Vermont on Sept. 1, but it seems to me that they are their own best interpreter. [Laughter and applause.] They have simply declared what any student of our history must already have discovered, that your thoughtful and patriotic citizens are as true as ever—aye, truer than ever—to the tenets of good morals, good politics, and good government. [Applause.]

"They have shown by their ballots, by a greater preponderance than ever, that they are more devoted to the honor of the Government, to the maintenance of law and order, and the restoration of that sound, wise, and economic system which has always been our chief pride and source of strength, than at any previous period in our eventful history. [Applause.]

"The value of your example is certainly greater than ever in the past, as the issues on which your victory was won are the same as those which now engage the attention of the entire country. The free-silver orators and organs of Vermont, fully concealed, if they did not positively assert, what is being proclaimed everywhere, that their solicitude is the relief of the debtors, no matter at what sacrifice of the plainest precepts of good morals.

"In no case and at no point do they propose a system to pay our National and private obligations on the plain, old-fashioned principles of good faith and honesty which have always heretofore distinguished the American people. [Applause.]

"Practically admitting that the effect of the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver would be an immense loss to the savings and resources of our people, and that its adoption would reduce the plane of their social and industrial condition, they yet seriously propose that we shall risk this hazardous experiment.

"Vermont has said in tones that cannot be misunderstood that she will have nothing to do with that fatal experiment. [Great applause and cries of "Good, good."] Indeed, they are urging us to attempt by legislation to make fifty cents' worth of silver to pass current as a legal-tender one-hundred-cent dollar, good for all public and private obligations. The mere statement of the proposition ought to lead to its instant rejection.

Encouraging Dishonesty by Law.

"We cannot by law make every man honest, but we certainly will never make a law encouraging them to be dishonest. [Applause.]

"To me the question of free trade is a question of humanity, the voice of labor pleading for its own, and the question of free silver is a question of public morality, honor, and good faith, and its success would be a blot on our hitherto spotless National credit. [Applause, and cries of "Good."] Obscure the real issues and it finally resolves itself into that, but will it prevail? No! I answer forever, No! [Cheers.]

"The American people as a Nation, like those of the State of Vermont, are entirely above so unworthy an imputation. [Applause.] A people that could as a weak and struggling confederacy of less than 5,000,000 inhabitants emerge from an eight years' war of blight and destruction and proceed immediately to gather up and pay off its enormous revolutionary debt, including the independent debt of all the States, aggregating $75,000,000, or $27 per capita, at the time of its assumption, will not falter at the present temptation. [Cheers and cries of "That's right. Good, good."]

A people who could tax themselves most heavily to equip and maintain the armies and navies of the Union and continue the most extensive and expensive war in history will not turn their backs upon the soldiers of that war, nor seek to pay their pensions in dollars worth only half their face value. [Great cheering and cries of "Good!"] A people who emerged from that war with an interest-bearing debt of $2,382,000,000, or $70 per capita for our entire population, in 1865, will not now, after having honestly paid three-fourths of that great debt, ever seek, directly or indirectly, to repudiate one dollar of it or cheapen the coin of payment. [Applause and cries of "Good, Major!"]

"They, I say, who proceeded in good faith to pay off that debt with such unparalleled rapidity—of which, it was estimated in 1888, up to that time, they had paid $123 for every minute of every day of every year from 1865 to 1888—will not now falter, bargain, or scheme to defraud any creditor of the Government, whoever or wherever he may be. [Tremendous applause and cries of "Good. Hurrah for McKinley!"]

Will Pay the New Debt, Too.

"A people who had the satisfaction of seeing that debt reduced to $585,000,000 on March 3, 1893, at the close of the splendid Administration of President Harrison, [applause,] will readily and quickly meet both the remainder of the old debt and all that has been made since, [laughter,] and pay it off, principal and interest, in the best money of the world and recognized by the civilized nations to be the best at the time of payment, [loud applause,] just as President Jackson paid off the last of the Revolutionary debt sixty years or more after the first of it had been contracted.

"This, my fellow-citizens of Vermont, is the faith that the election in your State inspires in me. But that is not all. In that verdict I see the unalterable determination of the people of the United States, for whom she had the honor first to speak, to restore the protective tariff system once more to our statute books. [Great cheering.]

"Vermont is an agricultural State, but her keen, sagacious, and honest farmers know full well the value of protection and its twin sister, reciprocity. [Applause and cries of "That's right."] They have profited by the experience. They have examined both their stock books and their store books, and they had plenty of time to do it [laughter] in the last three years, and have learned that their products have been worth less than at any time for a long series of years.

"The farmers of this country want a protective tariff, [applause and cries of "That's right, they do,"] and they mean to have it. [Great cheering.] So, too, will our farmers everywhere decide. They are naturally conservative, and their unerring common sense and common honesty will lead them quickly to detect the fallacies of free silver, just as they have learned the falsity of fallacies of free trade. [Applause.]

"Citizens of Vermont, I congratulate you on the example and courage of the Green Mountain boys, who fought at Bennington and Gettysburg. [Applause.] The long line of eminent and worthy men who have contributed to the National galaxy the great worth of your present distinguished public servants, both in State and National councils; the many great names you have given to literature, arts, and sciences, and especially to mechanics and inventions. But of all, I congratulate you upon the high character, not only of the population you have sent to other States, but of that which you have kept at home. [Applause and cries of "Good."]

Inspiration to Newer States.

"Your devotion to your best interests, your love of liberty, and the enlightened principles of free government, your love of social order and respect for law, come to us of the newer States a most gracious inspiration and positive strength. No words of mine can express the debt of gratitude I feel is so richly due you in the pending contest. Your acts speak louder than words, and point the way to grander results. [Cheers.] You have set the pace; you have lifted up the standard of public honor.

"I appreciate most highly your call upon me, made at such discomfort and trouble, but I value far more the proud services you have rendered your country in this emergency in our history. [Great applause.] Fellow-citizens, I assure you that it gives me pleasure to welcome you here to my home. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the courtesy and cordiality of this call. It will afford me sincere pleasure to meet and greet each one of you personally." [Tremendous cheering and cries of "Hurrah for McKinley!"]

T. M. Deal of St. Albans, who has the largest creamery in the world, presented to Major McKinley bas-relief portraits of himself and Hobart, artistically done in butter. Senator Proctor, Gov. Woodbury, Congressman Powers, Governor-elect Grout, and Lieut. Gov. Mansur made short addresses. The Vermonters left at 11 A. M. on their own train of five cars.

Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island and Gov. Bushnell of Ohio arrived, with their staffs, a few minutes after 1 o'clock, and called on Major McKinley.

A delegation from Erie, Penn., arrived at noon, and marched to the McKinley residence after dinner.

Major McKinley addressed two delegations at 1 o'clock—one from Lorain County, containing 2,500, and the other from Erie, Penn., numbering about 300. Judge J. W. Steel was the spokesman for the Lorain County people and J. F. Downing acted in a similar capacity for the Erie delegation.

Major McKinley, in response, made a speech, of which Abraham Lincoln was the theme and inspiration.

Lincoln's Life and Career.

In the course of his speech he said: "I doubt if there is any other name in American history which more fully typifies the possibilities and triumphs of American opportunity than that of Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] His life and career put to shame the false doctrine now so insidiously promulgated, that there are class divisions in the United States. [Tremendous applause and cries of "Good."] Humble of birth, surrounded by poverty, forced by circumstances to acquire unaided whatever education he had, he forged his way to the front, reaching the highest place in the gift of a free people and the greatest place in the world [Great applause, and cries of, "We'll put McKinley there, too."]

Party Now Where Lincoln Was.

He demonstrated while in office wonderful ability, and met every public exigency in the most trying years in our history with consummate sagacity and strength. It is gratifying to us to know that on the great questions which are dividing us this year Mr. Lincoln stood from the beginning of his early manhood where we stand to-day. We have the satisfaction of knowing that in the present struggle we are close to him, and have his approval of the great principles we advocate. [Applause.]

"No man has shown more thorough knowledge of the tariff and its effects upon domestic prosperity than he. Forty-three years ago he made an address upon the subject of tariff and taxation, and their influence upon the condition of the country, which I do not think has been excelled by anybody before or since. It is peculiarly applicable to the present situation. Mr. Lincoln said:

"'The first of our resolutions declares a tariff of duties upon foreign importations, producing sufficient revenue for the support of the general Government and so adjusted as to protect American industry, to be indispensably necessary to the prosperity of the American people, and the second declares direct taxation for a National revenue to be improper.' [Applause.]

"'Listen to his description of the condition of the country at the time when he spoke, and how vividly it portrays the times in which we live:

"'For several years past the revenues of the Government have been unequal to its expenditure, and consequently loan after loan, sometimes direct and sometimes indirect in form, have been resorted to. By this means a new National debt has been created, and is still growing on us with rapidity fearful to contemplate—a rapidity only reasonably to be expected in time of war.'

"You would think that Abraham Lincoln was describing the three years from 1893 to 1896. [Great applause.] Is it any wonder when the National Convention met in Chicago May 17, 1860—the second National assemblage of the great Republican Party—that the following resolution was passed, which is the same doctrine that we advocate now:

Lincoln Tariff Platform.

"'Resolved, That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of National exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate return for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence.' [Tremendous cheering.]

"That, my fellow-citizens, was the Lincoln platform of 1860, and it is the Republican platform of 1896. [Great cheering and cries of "That's right."]

"I am glad to meet the young men of the Republican League of the State of Pennsylvania. There is no surer safety for our institutions than the manifestation of intelligent and patriotic interest by the young men of the United States. America is the country of the greatest and freest opportunity. We have no hereditary rulers and we will have none. [Applause and cries of "That's right."]

"We have no privileged class, and we will have none. [Great cheering and cries of "That's right, too."] There are two great incentives to American manhood—the realization of individual ambition and patriotic devotion to country. The more active and intelligent the participation of every citizen in the affairs of State, the freer and purer and greater will be the Government."

McKINLEY TO STAY AT CANTON.

Hanna Says the Major Will Not Debate with Bryan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Chairman Hanna was asked this morning what would be done about the petition now circulating among organized labor requesting Messrs. McKinley and Bryan to meet in this city in joint debate. Mr. Hanna said: "Mr. McKinley is not going to take the stump. The Democrats undoubtedly would like very much to see him chasing over the country in a wild scramble for votes, as Mr. Bryan has insisted upon doing. Mr. McKinley will continue to conduct himself as a man who appreciates the dignity and importance of the office he seeks. He will not lend himself to any catchpenny scheme for the sake of satisfying the curious or making himself talked about. I have heard this subject discussed, and I think I know what I am talking about when I say Mr. McKinley will continue to address the people who visit him at Canton."

THE WEST GOING STRAIGHT.

Commissioner Roosevelt Talks of the Fight There for Sound Money.

President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Department made these comments on the campaign at the Republican National Headquarters yesterday. He is but recently back from a Western trip:

"My trip extended through Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. I have come back with a profound feeling of gratitude toward the Western Republicans and sound-money men, who are making so gallant a fight in behalf of honest money and decent government. It is our duty here in the East to support the efforts those men are making in every way in our power. The tide in the West is setting in favor of McKinley, but they have a very hard fight before them, and need all the help we can possibly give them in every legitimate manner.

"The West is going straight because the people have made up their minds that the fight is based on a moral issue. The whole campaign in that portion of our country is conducted on lines of really lofty patriotism. The people are responding everywhere to the appeal to their National pride and sense of civic honor. Yet there is no use in blinking at the fact that the silver craze, the agitation, and general unrest have created a situation such as we have never before had to face.

"With proper exertion, we should win a sweeping triumph, which will put at rest forever the agitation for partial or complete repudiation. But in order to win this victory, it is absolutely essential that we strain every nerve."

CONDITION OF SILVER COUNTRIES.

Wages from 12 1-2 to 25 Cents a Day on the Gold Basis.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 11.—The Register to-day prints an interview with Gen. W. W. Skiddy of Stamford, once on Gov. Waller's staff. The General said that he believed that men of the Bryan stamp are more dangerous to the future success, and even the prosperity, of the country than open revolution or secession would be. He says that the Stamford Manufacturing Company, of which he is the head, purchases large quantities of raw materials from silver-standard countries.

"In these countries," he said, "we pay the full wages demanded, which vary from 25 cents to 50 cents a day in the money of the country. This money we secure by exchange, based, of course, on American gold, and get two to one, the result being that on a gold basis the above wages represent from 12½ cents to 25 cents per day of our money. These low wages are due to the deplorable condition of these countries, caused by the single standard of silver.

"Manufacturing interests and international trade have been almost entirely destroyed, and they rely mainly on the export of goods, the natural product of the soil. These Governments are in such a crippled financial condition that they are obliged to levy export duties on these products in order to raise sufficient revenue for their Governments. The workingmen in these countries do not live, they barely exist.

"Theories can be disputed, facts cannot, and these statements are the actual conditions now existing in these countries, where gold has been driven out, and silver is the only money used."

OPINION CHANGING IN CALIFORNIA.

Ex-Mayor North Says the State Is Now Safe for Sound Money.

William H. Mott of the Brooklyn Water Department recently received a letter from Col. John G. North, ex-Mayor of Riverside, Cal., in which he referred to the political situation in that State as follows:

"Noting what you have to say about the silver craze having captured California, I have much hope that the election will show you that this craze has not captured California. Thirty days ago, if the election could have been held, the State would have gone for free silver, but I think the views of the people have been changing, and I believe when the election does come that we will be able to give McKinley a majority. We have a good many men in this State who will not be carried away by catch phrases or the attempt of demagogues to show that one kind of money is better for the rich man and another kind is better for the poor man."

JERSEY REPUBLICAN CLUB'S LEAGUE

Has Names of 13,000 Democrats Opposed to Bryan and Free Silver.

The State League of Republican Clubs of New-Jersey has established a headquarters at 48 Newark Avenue, Jersey City. The committee in charge of the rooms reports that the league is making a thorough canvass of the State in order to secure the names of Democrats who will not vote for Bryan and free silver.

Secretary Meyer said yesterday that the league had secured the names of 13,000 Democrats who had personally stated that they would not vote for Bryan. Some of them will vote for McKinley and Hobart and others for Palmer and Buckner. The league had not classified these, as the main object was to ascertain how many Democrats would not support Bryan and the Chicago platform.

Indiana for McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—B. F. Havens, who was one of the Executive Commissioners for the World's Fair, and formerly a Democrat, writes to a prominent Republican of this city that his opinions, based upon observation in a recent sojourn in the State of Indiana, incline him to the belief that there is a reversal in that State of the opinions held by the Democrats in 1892, and he expresses the opinion that Indiana will cast its Electoral vote for McKinley.

McKinley Regiment Parades.

The New-York Amsterdam Republican Club held a mass meeting last night at the clubhouse, 59 West Ninety-sixth Street. Before the meeting was opened the First McKinley Regiment, 300 strong, paraded through the principal streets of the Twenty-first Assembly District. Every man carried a torch. Col. J. O. Benning was in command. Gen. Adam E. King was the principal speaker at the meeting.

Bodies Found in a Burning Ruin.

MONCTON, N. B., Sept. 11.—The bodies of a woman named Dutcher and her son were found in the ruins of their burned dwelling at Meadow Brook, a settlement twelve miles from Moncton. The woman's daughter was also found seriously injured and unconscious. It is believed that all three are victims of foul play. The woman was known to keep considerable money in the house.

Indicted for Killing W. B. Adams.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Edward Jacques, the surviving burglar who participated in the Bedford Station tragedy in which two of his associates and Walker B. Adams, the owner of the store they tried to enter, lost their lives, was to-day indicted by the Grand Jury. The indictment charges murder, in that Jacques participated in the killing of Adams.

Mattice on Both Tickets.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Burr Mattice of Oneonta, who recently was nominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Judicial District, will be the next Justice of the Supreme Court from that district beyond doubt. The Democratic Convention for the Sixth District, which met here to-day, unanimously indorsed his nomination.

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CHAIRMAN JONES IN TOWN

CAME TO CONSULT WITH DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien and Congressman Sulzer Occupied Most of His Time—John C. Sheehan One of His Callers—Heard Nothing from Senator Hill or ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan—Mr. Sewall Will Remain on the Ticket, the Chairman Says.

Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Chicago Democratic National Committee, arrived in town bright and early yesterday morning, took possession of the rooms that had been reserved for him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and announced that he had come to confer with some of the party leaders of the State prior to the State Convention.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien and Congressman William Sulzer had most of Mr. Jones's time yesterday. He had no visits from prominent State Democrats. He had expected to see Senator Hill. Senator Hill was not in the city. He had expected to see Chairman Hinkley, but Mr. Hinkley was not in town.

The only man who can control any number of votes in the State Convention who did call on Senator Jones was John C. Sheehan, who spent an hour with him talking over the situation. Mr. Sheehan admitted that he agreed with Senator Jones that it would be a "sweep for Bryan."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan, the Democratic National Committeeman from this State, did not call on Senator Jones. The Popocrats now propose to have W. F. Sheehan removed as National Committeeman unless he shall resign before the Buffalo Convention. It is proposed to have that convention adopt resolutions asking for the removal of Mr. Sheehan, in case he shall not submit his resignation before its deliberations are over. Senator Jones said last night that he had not as yet received Mr. Sheehan's resignation.

Heard Nothing from Mr. Hill.

"Have you heard from Senator Hill to-day?" Chairman Jones was asked.

"No. I am rather surprised not to meet him here," he replied. "I sent a dispatch to him at Albany before I left Chicago, but I have been informed since my arrival here by the Western Union people that the dispatch was not delivered, because Senator Hill was then in this city and not in Albany."

"Did you communicate with him again to-day?"

"No, I did not."

Senator Jones then expressed the belief that Senator Hill would be for the Bryan ticket ultimately. He said the same thing about Chairman Hinkley, who was not heard from at all during the day. Senator Jones was asked what he thought of the method followed by the Third Assembly District Convention in Albany in instructing Senator Hill.

"Well," he said, "it seems to me perhaps that that was unfair."

"Whom do you want nominated for Governor, a silver man?"

"I am not interfering in that matter. I believe that a man will be nominated who will help the National ticket."

State Committee to Run Campaign.

Senator Jones said the management of the campaign in this State would be left wholly in the hands of the State Committee, and that the National Committee would give the State Committee all the aid possible. One member of the National Committee may be stationed in this city, but there will be no regular headquarters here.

"Which is it to be, Bryan and Sewall or Bryan and Watson?" Senator Jones was asked.

"Mr. Sewall will remain upon the ticket, you can depend upon that," was the reply.

Satisfied with Mr. St. John.

"How about Mr. St. John's headquarters? There has been talk to the effect that he is to be deposed?"

"I have not had time to read such reports. Mr. St. John is Treasurer of our National Committee, and in that capacity he has served to our entire satisfaction. The headquarters in the Bartholdi are the headquarters of the Silver Party. I have heard nothing about closing them."

"In case ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan does not support the Bryan ticket as a member of the National Committee, what will be done?"

"I do not believe that if Mr. Sheehan is not going to support the ticket he will remain as a member of the National Committee. There is a question as to the National Committee's right to fill a vacancy. I believe that the Buffalo Convention will recommend some one as Mr. Sheehan's successor if he resigns, and whoever is so recommended will be wholly satisfactory to me, and I believe that he will be satisfactory to the National Committee."

A Successor for W. F. Sheehan.

Senator Jones was arranging for a successor to Mr. Sheehan yesterday. Elliot F. Danforth was with him part of the day, and it is believed that Mr. Jones would like very much to have Mr. Danforth succeed Mr. Sheehan. But Mr. Danforth is said to be a candidate for Governor, and that may complicate matters.

Not Sure of Illinois.

In a talk about the political situation Senator Jones admitted that he was not sure of Illinois.

"The situation in the South and West," he said, "is as good as we could expect. In those States the Populists are going to vote with us. To me the result of the State election in Arkansas was significant in showing that the bulk of the Populists are with us."

Mr. St. John had a long talk with Senator Jones. The Senator, in expressing his satisfaction with Mr. St. John, spoke of him as the "Treasurer of our alleged fund."

The Chairman admits that there is not much money in sight. He spent six minutes and $10 in talking to the Chicago Headquarters by long-distance telephone.

The ever-faithful Sergeant at Arms, James Oliver, acted as master of ceremonies at Mr. Jones's rooms. On one of William Sulzer's numerous visits to Mr. Jones he announced that he would be nominated at Buffalo.

"I am not the candidate of Tammany," he said, "I am the candidate of the people."

Ex-Sheriff O'Brien called three times. Last night he brought almost his whole organization with him. They were James O'Brien, Andrew Carson, and Henry Nichols.

James W. Ridgway of Kings was the best-known Democrat who called on Senator Jones yesterday, from outside of the city.

Mr. Faulkner's Glowing Picture.

Senator Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, came to town with Senator Jones. He painted fine word pictures about a silver sentiment that has become a great wave sweeping through the West and South, "upward, upward through the Middle States, upward to Massachusetts. Well, it has not reached Maine and Vermont yet."

Senator Faulkner said that it was nonsense for the Republicans to talk about carrying his State.

"Why," he said, "they are talking about carrying Texas."

Mr. Faulkner admitted that Kentucky was close and that there were places, as in North Carolina, where the outlook for the election of silver Congressmen was none too good.

Senator Jones would not state whom he favored for Chairman of the New-York State Committee. He said last evening that he would start for Laurel, Md., this noon to see Senator Gorman.

Much talk was made yesterday about the Bryan people meaning to make a great effort to carry this State.

Gen. A. J. Warner, the original silver man from Ohio, was also in the city yesterday.

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BRYAN'S CHANCES AT HOME.

An Omaha Man Quotes Figures for a McKinley Victory.

"The political outlook in Nebraska is quite encouraging," said R. W. Breckenridge, a prominent lawyer of Omaha, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the Imperial Hotel yesterday. "The Republicans have not done as much work there as needs to be done, but indications are that from now on the campaign will be very hot. The fact that Mr. Bryan lives in Nebraska will, of course, give him some votes among his personal friends that would otherwise go to another candidate.

"I saw recently some figures from fifty-four county towns in various parts of the State and a poll of the voters residing near those places. A percentage of the votes outside of the towns showed a preference of 54 per cent. for McKinley. In the towns themselves the percentage was 54 for McKinley and 46 for Bryan. Upon this basis McKinley's majority is estimated at about 8,000. I saw some other figures recently, taken under other auspices, showing about 10,000 McKinley votes over those for Bryan, out of a total of 85,000.

"Douglas County, in which Omaha is situated, is, under normal conditions, Republican by about 1,200. A carefully prepared poll of the voters in Omaha proper (which excludes the votes in the packing-house district) shows that McKinley's probable majority in the City of Omaha will be about 4,000. In Mr. Bryan's own precinct, in the City of Lincoln, I saw figures, taken from an actual poll of the vote, which gave McKinley two-thirds and Bryan one-third of the entire vote in that precinct.

"Mr. Bryan's ward will unquestionably give McKinley a majority. The City of Lincoln will go largely Republican, as will also the county. There are a number of sporting men in Nebraska, who bet on elections whenever they can, who now offer to bet that Mr. Bryan will not carry his precinct, his ward, his city, his county, or his State. There is plenty of money in Omaha to bet that McKinley will carry Nebraska, but it finds no even takers.

"Coming through to Chicago I met Judge Deemer, a member of the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa, who was elected last year by a majority of 81,000 as a Republican. He is in touch with the political situation in Iowa, and believes McKinley's majority will be not less than 50,000 in that State."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—The committee having charge of the Bryan ratification meeting to be held Sept. 29 at Tammany Hall yesterday organized by the election of ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner Brennan as Chairman and John B. McGoldrick as Secretary. A list of speakers who have been invited was approved. It includes Senator Teller, Senator Jones of Arkansas, Senator John W. Daniel, Congressman Benton McMillin, Congressman Towne of Minnesota, Richard P. Biand, and Horace Boies. The idea of inviting former Republicans like Senator Teller and Mr. Towne is new to Tammany.

—Word was received at the Headquarters of the Democratic Honest Money League, 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday, that the demand for tickets for W. Bourke Cockran's speech was tremendous. This dispatch was received from Edwin Burritt Smith yesterday: "Over 20,000 applications for tickets for Cockran. We want him for great mass meeting in Coliseum for 17th, 18th, 19th, or 21st; 19th, in opposition to Algeld meeting, much best date. Answer." The league is receiving requests from all over the Middle West and South for engagements for Mr. Cockran.

—"New-York City from present reports will give McKinley a plurality of 75,000." This prediction was made last night by Edward Lauterbach, at a meeting of the Assembly district leaders of the districts above Fourteenth Street, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He was enthusiastically applauded. The meeting adopted the cart-tail campaign scheme, and it will be put into operation next Wednesday at the foot of Leroy Street. Senator Coggeshall will be one of the original cart-tail orators.

—The Russian-American Democratic Association met at 274 Grand Street last night and raised a transparency bearing the names of Bryan and Sewall. Dr. Leon Cherurg, President of the association, opened the meeting, and Elias Rosenthal was chosen Chairman. Speeches were made by John Palley, editor of the Jewish Daily News; Samuel Zipris, Maurice Grossman, Ferdinand Levy, Thomas Bradley, and Judge Henry W. Goldfogle.

—The Socialist-Labor Party made nominations for the Assembly last evening in the Fourth and Twenty-eighth Assembly Districts. The Fourth Assembly District meeting was held at 209 East Broadway. Patrick Murphy, the Treasurer of District Assembly, No. 49, was the nominee. The Twenty-eighth Assembly District Convention met at Oerter Hotel, 1,497 Avenue A, and nominated Charles Wallstroene, a painter.

—The Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District will open the campaign with a McKinley and Hobart flag-raising and sound-money ratification meeting at Twenty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue this evening at 8 o'clock. Speakers, including the nominees for Congress and Assembly, Clarence W. Meade and John D. Blackburn, will address the meeting.

—A mass meeting under the auspices of the German Citizens' League of the East Side was held last night in Columbus Hall, 1,483 First Avenue. Peter Axelrod, President of the league, presided over the meeting. S. C. Henriques, formerly Consul to Cuba, and Master Simon Selig of Troy, the Republican boy orator, spoke.

—What is said to be the largest McKinley and Hobart flag in the city has been subscribed for by the employes of Mills & Gibb, Broadway and Grand Street, and will be raised Monday at noon.

—The Patriotic Republican Club will raise a McKinley and Hobart banner this evening in front of its clubhouse, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
7th Alabama	Dem.	W. J. Bullock
2d Colorado	Pop.	J. C. Bell
9th Pennsylvania	Rep.	O. Williams
4th Virginia	Dem.	S. P. Epes

POPULISTS MAY SPLIT OFF

DEMAND MADE FOR STRAIGHT BRYAN AND WATSON ELECTORS.

The Vice Presidential Candidate of the Little St. Louis Convention Working Hard in Kansas, Nebraska, and Other Western States to Accomplish This, and He Is Said to be Backed by Chairman Butler of the National Committee.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 11.—Thomas E. Watson, the Populist Vice Presidential candidate, who is touring Kansas, has scattered consternation in the camp of the fusion Democrats and Populists. He has promised to be here and address the State Convention, which meets Sept. 19, and demand a straight set of Bryan and Watson Electors in Kansas.

He will go to Nebraska to-morrow night and start a similar movement there, making a half dozen speeches in that State, commencing at Lincoln Monday. Leaders of the Middle-of-the-Road movement, who met Watson yesterday, say that Chairman Butler of the Populist National Committee authorizes the nomination of a Bryan and Watson Electoral ticket as in the Western States where a fusion deal was made giving the Electors to Bryan and Sewall.

It is estimated that this movement will divide the Populist vote in Kansas, and insure the State to McKinley by 25,000 majority. Fusion leaders charge that Hanna has tampered with Chairman Butler. These charges and recriminations have aroused both sides, and much bad blood may be expected.

WATSON JIBES AT SEWALL.

Says a Man Who Cannot Carry His Family Has No Strength.

ERIE, Kan., Sept. 11.—Thomas E. Watson, Vice Presidential candidate on the Populist ticket, spoke here yesterday to an audience of 2,000 persons. He began by reviewing the history of the People's Party from its inception, saying that the West and South, the great agricultural sections of the country, had joined hands in the great work of securing the rights of the people.

He made an appeal to voters to stand by the Populist Party until the corporations had all been doomed. Referring to Sewall's candidacy, he was exceedingly bitter, saying:

"I will come off the ticket when my boy gets out and makes speeches against me. A man who cannot carry his own family carries no political strength. Our people would not consent to my coming off the ticket.

"The surest way to defeat Bryan is to disrupt the silver forces, and the way to do that is for me to be driven off the ticket; but I say that I am not here to be run off the ticket. I would not take an electoral vote that should not be given to Bryan too."

He concluded by saying that, come weal or come woe, he was for William J. Bryan.

SITUATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Butler Shows Some of the Ins and Outs of Fusion Projects.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—"There are several hitches in the fusion plan in North Carolina," said Chairman Butler, "but I believe the whole matter will be arranged satisfactorily. The Democrats refused our offer to fuse with them all the way through, and of course there will be no fusion with that party. We have arranged a fusion with the Republicans on the legislative ticket, and have partially arranged an agreement on the State ticket. The Electoral ticket can have no fusion. We have named a full Electoral ticket, and will make no combination that looks to the possible election of McKinley Electors in our State. We are against the gold standard, and will have nothing to do with any ticket that has that end in view; hence it would be impossible to associate with the Republicans."

"Will the fusion with the Republicans on the legislative ticket result in the election of a Republican to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Pritchard?" Mr. Butler was asked.

"If such an arrangement had been made," replied Senator Butler, evasively, "our candidate for Governor would have had a clear track. As it is there is a three-cornered race for Governor, and if we elect our candidate, as I have no doubt we will, it will be without the aid of Republican fusion. The candidates elected to the Legislature will be free to follow their own inclinations. I am led to believe that neither of the three parties with candidates in the field will have a majority of the Legislature."

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 11.—The Populist State Committee will meet within ten days to consider the question of Electoral fusion with the Democrats. The Populist State Chairman declines to say whether the proposition made by the Democrats is acceptable. It was made Aug. 1. It proposed that the Populists should have five and the Democrats six Electors. The Populists, under the terms of their agreement of yesterday with the Republicans, will nominate candidates for Congress in the Second, Fifth, and Ninth Districts.

THE STRENGTH OF BRYANISM.

Ex-Secretary Foster Concedes Two Northern States.

"In politics I always try to study up the logic of a situation," said ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster of Ohio at the Republican headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, yesterday, "and acting on that principle, I am prepared to concede to Mr. Bryan just two States in the North. These States are Nevada and Colorado.

"All along the border I believe McKinley has much better chances than Bryan. I mean by that, in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Kentucky. I would even place North Carolina in that list also. As for those Western States that the Bryanites claim so persistently, I think the returns will show very grievous miscalculations on their part. There is more wool than silver in Utah, and more cattle than silver in Wyoming. The railroad men in those States, moreover, are for McKinley.

"Montana and Idaho and the Dakotas are by no means sure for silver, although generally so counted. The silver sentiment among the people who are not directly and personally interested in silver production is largely sympathetic, and will not control their votes as against their own interests. When the returns come in I am confident that my estimate of the strength of Bryanism will be found to be not far out of the way. As for Ohio, the majority for McKinley, I honestly believe, will run from 100,000 up."

Notification by Letter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist Committee, this morning received a letter from Senator Allen stating that he would mail his letter of notification to Mr. Bryan of his nomination by the People's Party for President on Sept. 15. Chairman Butler has decided that he will mail to Mr. Watson his letter of notification of his nomination as Vice President on the same date.

The Indiana Chairmanship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11.—The Democratic State Committee, after exhausting all of its persuasive powers in an attempt to induce Thomas Taggart to accept the Chairmanship which Sterling R. Holt resigned yesterday, gave up the job and elected Parks Martin of Spencer County to fill the vacancy. Martin is a silver man, and his selection is expected to pacify that element of the party which was the direct cause of Holt's resignation.

Warner's Safe Cure

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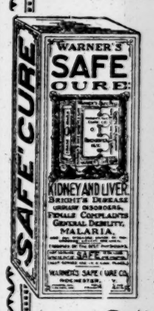

Owing to the many requests from its patrons, Warner's Safe Cure Co. have put on the market a smaller size bottle of Safe Cure which can now be obtained at all druggists at half the price of the large bottle.

Warner's Safe Cure is not only a scientific vegetable preparation and does all that is claimed for it, but it is the only Kidney and Liver medicine used by the best people of four continents. A medicine that bears the stamp of the world's approval, and maintains its position for a fifth of a century, must necessarily possess peculiar merit.

C. H. CAMPBELL'S HARD LUCK.

Says He Was Assaulted While Trying to Serve Papers on Mrs. F. A. Clark.

According to the story told by Charles H. Campbell, an employe of the law firm of Foster & Thomson of 32 Wall Street, in papers filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday,

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15. Matinée.
AMERICAN—The Great Northwest—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:10. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:00. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20. Matinée.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Herrmann—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Liar—8:30. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Boston.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1896.

THE GOLD IMPORTS.

Two points of importance in connection with the movement of gold to the United States and the raising of the rate of interest by the Bank of England are indicated by our cable dispatch this morning. One is that the American demand for gold is generally accepted by the best financial authorities in London as due to the regular course of trade, and not to artificial stimulation. The other is that there is felt from varying sources a demand for money sufficiently strong and widespread to tell on the very large accumulations that had taken place, not only in London, but in other financial centres. Among the immediate causes of the pressure that led the Bank of England to raise its rate, the demand from the United States was, of course, the most considerable, but there were others of less force, the total influence of which could not be disregarded. In this renewed confidence the increasing expectation abroad that the movement for debasing the standard of value in this country will fail has played an obvious part.

As late as ten days since, while the bank rate was still at 2 per cent., there was a good deal of talk in London about the extraordinary efforts being made in New-York to secure gold, about the difficulty of retaining it when secured, and about the increasing disturbance likely to follow the progress of the political canvass here. The talk had some basis in fact, but the reasoning from what fact there was was strained. There was, moreover, we fear, a slight tinge of irritated pride in the warning some of our English friends thought it timely to give as to the chances of the final collapse of American sense and honesty. The feeling, however, has changed in a most striking fashion. It is now clearly recognized, as shown in the statement of The London Times of yesterday, that "the present bullion movement is a natural one in obedience to the normal play of economic forces." Whatever the English may think of our political eccentricities, they are thinking very much more of our trade, and they are showing less and less timidity as to how the former will affect the latter.

As for the advance in the bank rate, it is generally regarded as a mild measure of prudence, as to which excitement or apprehension is out of place. The gold stock of the bank has been very high for a long time, as has also been its reserve in proportion to liabilities. At the close of June the gold stock was £49,156,277. At the close of August it was still £46,372,048, while the reserve fell only from 59⅝ per cent. to 58⅝ per cent. While the bank rate remained at 2 per cent., the market rate advanced from ¾ per cent. to 1 7-16 per cent. Even should the bank rate be advanced next week to 3 per cent., as is probable, there would be no check to needed supplies of gold for this country. The movement has plainly become, in the eyes of England, a strong one, to be reckoned with on a business basis, and that is the most wholesome situation for American interests.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

When we consider that understatement is the characteristic of the language of diplomacy, the note addressed to the Porte by the representatives of England and Italy in Constantinople becomes gravely significant. Manifestly the Turk has been maintained in Europe, ever since he became obviously incapable of maintaining himself, by the mutual jealousies of the powers, which could not agree in the administration of his estate after he had been dispossessed. In truth, his estate consists practically but of one item, and that indivisible, the City of Constantinople namely. A joint protectorate over Constantinople might be unworkable, but it is probably the only disposition of the place that would not at once bring on a war. The interests of Austria, the interests of Russia, the interests of England, are deeply engaged, and engaged more or less in opposition, while the sentiment of Italy and the sentiment of France, which are also opposed, are likely to be as efficient a source of political action as the interests of the other powers.

It is indeed a perplexing muddle, and yet there must come a time when the existing situation will become so intolerable that it must be ended. The Turk cannot give bonds for his good behavior, and neither can he help misbehaving. But there are limits to his permissible misbehavior, and the grave note of the powers indicates that the limit has been reached. Lord SALISBURY'S easy and cynical acquiescence in outrages and horrors which he had only a few months before denounced like a civilized and humane statesman does not represent the temper of the British people any more than that of the American people, or of any other people which is ashamed that its national influence should be used to protect or to tolerate a monstrous and shocking wrong. Yet this is the fact. It is "the powers" that keep the Turk going in his unspeakable courses, and as soon as they can arrange to withdraw their support from him the fabric of Turkish rule in Europe will collapse like a house of cards.

The history of that rule has not been long, as secular movements and influences go. Four centuries and a half measure its extent, for it was in 1453 that the Turks captured Constantinople. At that time the aggressive and militant spirit of the Moslem world had its foundation in a much more lively faith than was opposed to it by the decadents of the Byzantine Empire. It was one of those periods of belief which GOETHE celebrated, and after him CARLYLE. But the modern Turk has abandoned almost all of his ancient faith save its prejudices, has become inert and passive. "The time is ripe, and rotten-ripe, for change." We have before suggested that if the question were looked at simply as one of national interest, of political business, the settlement should and could be arrived at by the powers most directly interested, and these are Russia, Austria, and England. If these powers should put the Government of Constantinople in commission, no other power would have any real right to complain. Nay, if they should give the custody of it to Russia, and thus fulfill her secular ambition, taking equivalents for themselves elsewhere, it would be hard for any other power to make a valid claim to upset such a settlement. Upon one thing the opinion of the civilized world is coming to be established, and that is that the Turk must be driven out of Europe, in which his rule is, and for generations has been, a foreign, an irritating, and a degrading element.

UNABLE TO BORROW.

We see reports that farmers in the West are now unable to borrow money. We do not understand why they should expect to obtain loans until those who have money to lend—be they widows, or orphans, or merchants, or other farmers, or officers of savings banks, or managers of insurance companies—shall be convinced that they will be able legally to require the payment of the loan in dollars as good as those which are intrusted to the borrower. That question will not be settled to the satisfaction of lenders until election day in November.

Why should any one who has money which he desires to invest on mortgage lend it to Western farmers at this time, when one of the great political parties is striving to "exterminate the gold standard," and to substitute for the 100-cent gold dollar a fifty-three-cent silver dollar; when this party is supported by a large number of farmers and professes to rely upon the agriculturists for the votes it needs; when so many Western farmers advocate this policy of spoliation, and the party openly proposes not only to set up the silver standard but also to prevent by legal prohibition the making of mortgage contracts which shall provide for the repayment of dollars as good as those which may have been borrowed?

The orators of the silver party in the West have left no room for doubt as to the party's purpose to depreciate the dollar. The most prominent of them are Gov. ALTGELD of Illinois and ex-Gov. BOIES of Iowa. ALTGELD says:

"Gold has gone up. The purchasing power of gold (the dollar now in use) has doubled, and our people are obliged to pay their debts, principal and interest, in dollars which, as a matter of fact, are two-hundred-cent dollars. We propose to pay back the English creditors (and American creditors would be in the same boat, of course,) in the same money they gave us. We propose to give them dollars that shall have the same purchasing power as had the dollars which they gave us."

This is plain enough. The dollar due to the American, as well as to the English, creditor would be cut in two, whether it had been loaned this year or five years ago, or twenty years ago. Ex-Gov. BOIES, a better man, made substantially the same statement when he opened the campaign in Iowa at Waterloo.

Those who have money to lend have had fair warning. The reported inability of Western farmers to borrow should induce those who support the honest currency standard to undertake the enlightenment of other agriculturists who have been misled.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

The speech made yesterday to the Commercial Travelers by THEODORE ROOSEVELT was in many ways a model speech for this campaign. In the first place, it dealt with just one matter, and that the only one that is worth talking about at this time. Mr. ROOSEVELT is, as every one knows, a strong party man. He is as much of a partisan as any man of honesty, sense, and self-respect can be. But he sees clearly that the issues raised by Mr. BRYAN and the various parties that he represents are not party issues. They are not those which ought to divide Republicans from Democrats. They ought not to divide honorable and intelligent men from each other, no matter what their views may be as to the tariff. They are issues on which such men ought to stand together, shoulder to shoulder, as they would for the defense of the flag and all that the flag symbolizes. Mr. ROOSEVELT looks on the issue of the currency as he does on the principles of civil service reform, which for years he has upheld sturdily and with courage against its selfish foes in his own party as much as against those in the opposing party.

In the second place, Mr. ROOSEVELT put the issue squarely where it belongs on the basis of morals. He appealed directly to that sense of simple right and wrong which is so strong and active in the American people, if only it can be once aroused. As he said, if when you bring forward the commandment "Thou shalt not steal," a man asks you, "Why not?" the only thing you can do is to repeat the commandment. And then he proceeded in a plain, common-sense way to show how that commandment was violated by the Bryan policy and the Bryan doctrine, which is simply repudiation. This, we believe, is one of the best methods of reaching the hearts of the voters, and their hearts, we are convinced, when reached, are for the right.

IGNORING THE REAL CAUSES.

During the last seventeen months of the Republican tariff law there were imported into this country 140,000 tons of hay, and during the first seventeen months of the Democratic tariff law there were imported 373,000 tons. Depression in agriculture has always followed low-tariff legislation.—[Mr. MCKINLEY to farmers, at Canton.]

It is true that there has been a slight increase of the imports of hay, but the imports are only a "drop in the bucket" as compared with the quantity produced in this country, and the reduction of the price of hay in the United States has not been caused by any change in the tariff. Mr. MCKINLEY must know what the causes of depression in the hay market have been. These causes will continue to be effective.

The following table shows the size of the domestic crops and the imports and exports, in tons, for the fiscal years named:

HAY.

	Crop.	Imports.	Exports.
1891	53,000,000	58,242	28,096
1892	57,000,000	79,715	35,201
1893	65,766,000	101,257	33,084
1894	48,321,000	86,784	54,446
1895	44,206,000	201,900	47,117
1896	47,078,000	302,652	59,052

It will be noticed that the imports last year were equal to less than ¾ of 1 per cent. of the quantity produced at home. The hay market in a nation of 70,000,000 people is not depressed by the importation of this comparatively small number of tons.

But the market for hay, as well as the markets for oats and horses, has been very seriously affected by the substitution of electric power for horses on street railroads and by the general use of bicycles. With reference to this change, The Philadelphia Record says:

"The advent of the trolley and the displacement of horses by it have affected the business of a large class of farmers who depend upon this city as a market for their hay. Eight or ten thousand horses which formerly belonged to the old car lines and were an important factor in the consumption of hay have disappeared. The popularity of the trolleys for pleasure travel also has cut into the business of the livery stables, and here too the demand for the farmers' product is lessened. The bicycles are also displacing horses, liverymen again being the sufferers.

"A conservative estimate places the quantity of hay now received in this city at only two-thirds of what was brought in a few years ago, and the quotations have dropped about 15 per cent. since the trolleys were put in operation."

The same story could be told in every large American city. Do not all intelligent persons know how the trolley and the bicycle have affected the demand for horses, hay, and oats? But while the demand has been falling, the supply has been increasing. There were a million more horses in the country in 1896 than in 1891, the crop of oats last year was 824,000,000 bushels, as against an average of only 675,000,000 for the four years immediately preceding, and the average crop of hay for the five years ending with 1890 was only 45,500,000 tons.

But Mr. MCKINLEY says nothing about the trolley, the bicycle, and the crops. He tells the farmers that the hay market has been depressed by the wicked Democratic tariff.

THE TIMES has begun the publication with its Sunday issue of a Magazine Supplement of sixteen pages printed upon fine book paper of such quality as to permit the use of half-tone photographic illustrations and portraits. The form of the supplement is convenient, it being printed in four-column pages half the size of the daily issue. The type used throughout is leaded minion, making a handsomely printed and easily read text. The matter of which the Sunday Magazine Supplement is made is of such varied interest as will, THE TIMES hopes, commend it to intelligent readers.

Among the most informing of the pamphlets issued in connection with the present campaign is a brief one by Mr. CUTHBERT MILLS on "How the Railroad Has Cheapened Silver." He traces succinctly the history of the two great revolutions in the price of silver, the one when it fell from one-tenth the price of gold to one-fifteenth or one-sixteenth through the supplies brought out by the yield of the Central and South American mines after the discovery by COLUMBUS; the second when it fell from one-fifteenth the price of gold to one-thirty-second in consequence of the supplies made available by the extension of the railway system of the United States to the silver-mining regions. Transportation, he shows, is so large an element in the market price of silver that "were the railroad system of the United States restricted to what it was in 1860, even the enormous product of the Comstock lode would not have brought the price of silver much below $1.29 per ounce." Obviously, a commodity the production of which increases steadily on a declining market for a score of years must be produced at steadily less cost. Mr. MILLS demonstrates in what the most important element of the decrease of cost consists.

The statement of Mr. POWDERLY at the Cooper Institute meeting on Thursday evening regarding the Chicago riots in 1893 is undoubtedly correct. The sober, steady, self-respecting, and sensible workingmen deplored the riots and would have been glad to see them sternly repressed at the start by the Mayor of Chicago or the Governor of Illinois, and this could easily have been done had these officials been courageous and loyal. They were, instead, cowardly and faithless; they courted the favor of the disorderly and reckless, and made necessary the interposition of the Federal Government. In condemning the firm and right action of the President Mr. BRYAN cannot have the support of the intelligent workingmen. None know better than they how the working class suffer by lawlessness, and particularly by lawlessness perpetrated in their name.

A business man of New-York who has just been visiting in the town of Geneva, Ontario County, in this State, reports that among the Democrats of his acquaintance there he found many who would vote directly for MCKINLEY and many who would not vote for BRYAN, while among his Republican friends he found not one who would vote for BRYAN, nor was he able to learn of one who would. This, like every piece of direct and substantial evidence as to the sentiment in the interior of this State that has so far reached us, tends to show that there is a large defection from the Chicago ticket and none from the Republican ticket.

We say that as compared with other things gold has appreciated, and we have a two-dollar dollar. If the single gold standard is adopted and you owe debts, you must pay them in British gold. It increases the indebtedness of this people 100 per cent. [M. P. FRANK, Democratic candidate for Governor, at Farmington, Me.]

The doctrine of the two-dollar dollar, which buys too much of the necessaries of life and should have its purchasing power reduced one-half, is proclaimed in Maine not only by the head of the Democratic State ticket, but also by other Bryanite speakers. It was also proclaimed in Vermont, but was not well received there. We shall know in a few days with how much favor it is regarded by the people of Maine.

It is a little odd that at this late day Gov. MORTON should be required to explain that Mr. BRYAN'S visit to Ellerslie and his courteous reception by the caretakers of the place do not indicate that either the Governor or his representatives "are in accord with the principles or platform of the late Chicago Convention or its candidate." Probably we shall soon know whether the hopes excited in the breast of Bryanites by their candidate's visit to Wolfert's Roost were equally vain.

Mr. WATSON'S suggestion that Mr. SEWALL "carries no political strength" because his son is a Republican is unworthy of even Mr. WATSON.

GERMANS IN BRAZIL.

Formation of a Colony on Which the Monroe Doctrine May Have a Bearing.

Berlin Dispatch to The London Times.

The abrogation of the Prussian Rescript of 1859 forbidding German emigration to Southern Brazil has already produced an effect. It is announced that three large Hamburg companies—the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company, the North German Lloyd, and the Hamburg Society for Colonization—have acquired a large tract of territory in the Brazilian province of Santa Catharina with the object of founding a German colony.

In connection with the existing German settlements in that part of South America the new colony is evidently intended to form a centre of attraction for the overflow population of the Fatherland, and in time to create a fresh market for German goods. Unlike their countrymen in many parts of the world, the original German immigrants to Brazil seem to have preserved to a great extent their National character and traditions, and will doubtless hail with satisfaction the projected accessions to their numbers.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the Brazilians, who have so recently given evidence of their objection to the presence of Italians in their midst, will regard the new settlement with an equally favorable eye, or whether the United States will consider the planting of a German colony in South America to be compatible with a strict interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

Mine Owners Would Benefit.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. Hobart, in his letter of acceptance, as printed in to-day's NEW-YORK TIMES, in speaking of the free coinage of silver, says: "With silver at its present price of less than 70 cents per ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver for which there is no return now or hereafter to the people or the Government. * * * For $100 worth of bullion nearly 200 silver dollars will be delivered."

It seems to me too little use is made of this bald fact of an immediate and larger profit to the owner of the silver and the absolute non-return of any part of it to the people or the Government—a pure gratuity to him, in other words, which accounts for the silver-mine owners' interest in free coinage, and in consideration of which the silver interests can well afford to expend large sums of money in this campaign and in preparing for it.

Why would it not do to appeal to the cupidity of the people, to their jealousy of easily made money by others, against this gratuity?

J. S. P.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1896.

No Other President Has Equaled It.

From The Rochester Herald.

President Cleveland will soon break the record again. On March 4 next he will be one of the two principal figures at a Presidential inauguration for the fourth successive time.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A correspondent sends to The Richmond Times the following extract from the letter of an English business man, to whom had been submitted a plan for promoting "an industry which will be of incalculable benefit to a certain section of Virginia, when once under way": "There is no doubt that a number of our holders of American securities have been letting go their interests for some time past; but this applies mainly to railroad and other classes of bonds, for our faith in your Government is as yet unquestioned.

"And this brings me to the question of how to bring your prospectus before the public.

"Therefore, as matters now stand, it would be mere waste of time to present your scheme for the consideration of those who are in touch with the investing public. Granted that the disturbance of your financial system would have no bearing on this particular industry, still the fact remains that the uncertainty respecting your National election is potent enough to prevent any one, except speculators, from touching anything American. There is money here, running up into the millions, lying practically idle, and only wanting the encouragement to come your way. If your people will stop theorizing about bimetallism (a theory which all business men here know is impossible in practice) and work together to restore confidence in the National probity, much of this idle capital would be sent over in a steady stream. However, it is the general belief here that the intention of the American people is to sit down forcibly upon this silver movement and its accompanying hysterics, but until it is done, and done in a very decided fashion, you may look for no investment buying from this side of the water."

—The real cause of the rejection of BRYAN by Washington Democrats is described by The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, (Rep.):

"The reason why old-time Democrats are seceding this year is not because the party organization has hoisted the Populist flag, but because it has practically indorsed Populistic principles. There is more Populism than Democracy in the Chicago platform, and the Populists at St. Louis came to the support of BRYAN because, as they frankly said, he is a better Populist than Democrat. It is not because some of the Democratic leaders as a matter of expediency have called themselves Populists that the old-line Democrats have withdrawn their support. It is because these leaders have actually become Populists in fact as well as in name."

—"Foreigners cannot vote, and no announcement in favor of friendly relations with outsiders was deemed necessary to secure the votes of the American people," says The Dallas (Texas) News, (Dem.,) explaining the neglect of the principle of arbitration at Chicago and St. Louis. "It was considered more politic to appeal to the war spirit of the country, to point out enemies at home for slaughter, to call attention to foreign fields of conquest and plunder. That is just what the platforms made at St. Louis and Chicago do. Are we willing to stop longer with these old war-makers on this low ground of deception and disturbance? Are we not ready for peace at home and for even international peace? The Indianapolis Convention has given the enlightened voter the privilege of replying to this question in the affirmative. It is a great privilege."

—After remarking that Gen. PALMER'S nomination leaves "no longer any excuse for placing Illinois among the States which free silver can expect to carry," The Detroit Free Press (Dem.) says: "The platform is what was to be expected from such a gathering, clear, concise, and above all, Democratic in the best sense—the sense in which Democracy has been understood by its most venerated leaders since party government began in this country. Whatever the result may be, the Democratic doctrine has been clearly and cogently presented and the foundation laid for a rebuilding of the party on the old foundations after the excitement of the free-silver movement has passed."

—Referring to the distribution of the principal of the Peabody Fund, $2,000,000, at the end of thirty years, The Baltimore Herald says: "The final division of the fund possesses a special interest for Baltimore, as this city is one of the greatest beneficiaries of GEORGE PEABODY'S bounty and public spirit. He gave us a magnificent library, in some respects unequaled, and a conservatory of music that ranks with the best."

The Nashville Banner thinks that city has a claim: "Nashville is greatly interested in this fund, and earnestly desires that it may be utilized for the upbuilding of the Peabody Normal College as a monument to the great philanthropist. The use of the fund for enlarging the facilities of this great institution would, we believe, insure the accomplishment of the greatest good for the cause of education."

—The Boise (Idaho) Statesman (Rep.) remarks of the Indianapolis Convention:

"There is a splendid chance here for some Democrat who may wish to get in line for honesty and good government. He has but to organize the National Democracy in this State and thus get into a position where he can control things in Idaho at some time in the near future, so far as the Democracy is concerned. It is certain that the organization which launched its ticket at Indianapolis yesterday will soon be recognized as the Democratic Party of the country with no opposition whatever, as the Popocratic combination will go to pieces from its own weight."

—The farmer gets some straight talk from The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat, (Dem.:)

"What the farmer does not want to forget is the eternal truth with regard to what he has to buy and to sell. The immutable and unrepealable laws of supply and demand govern there, and no amount of fooling with the money of the country is going to help him. All that he wants is a general volume of business that will make sales, manufactures, public works, and enterprise of all sorts lively, and he should be able by this time to see in the signs of the times that continued agitation of the free-silver proposition is not a success as a means of quieting distrust or restoring confidence."

—The business view of the canvass is presented by The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer, (Rep.): "There is no State in the far West which is believed to have people with more hard sense than the people of the State of Washington have. Consequently our reputation has been high and our credit good. There is no State in the far West which has more acknowledged attractions for investment than the State of Washington. It would be sheer folly, therefore, to allow our name and credit to suffer by electing the Populist ticket this year. It would give us the worst sort of a black eye."

—"Secretary LAMONT," says The Philadelphia Press, "has done the manly thing by leaving no room for doubt as to where he stands on the sound-money question."

—The sound-money Democrats of North Carolina promise to nominate Palmer and Buckner Electors in due season.

PERSONAL.

—Prince LOBANOFF leaves valuable collections of coins, Russian historical documents, and portraits. He was an authority on Russian history of the eighteenth century, and was the author of many magazine articles as well as of the chief work on Russian genealogies. When, some years ago, the Prince was transferred from Vienna to Berlin, he told a friend: "I leave unwillingly. Such a change means difficulties and discomfort. I have here a well-selected library of some thousand volumes and a rich collection of etchings, engravings, and other objects of art. It is difficult to transport such things from one place to another. I hoped always that the embassy at Vienna would be my last official post, and that I should be allowed to retire home and to elaborate the rich historical material which I have collected in the different capitals of Europe. I began in Vienna to ingather the harvest of my public life, and it is painful to me to be disturbed in this work. I love quiet and peace."

—The first drawing of prizes in the lottery of the Paris Exhibition of 1900 has just taken place, and the French papers are giving much space to the happy winners of the first prize of 500,000f. They are two cousins at Dunkirk, named JONVEL and LECOINTE. The former is a dealer in rags, who has succeeded in putting by already a modest sum. He is forty-five years of age, and the father of two girls, one of whom is married, but the other is still awaiting dot and husband. JONVEL is not so happy, however, as he might have been, for as he has said to a reporter, "this money cannot restore my wife's health." His cousin, LECOINTE, is a day workman in a local cotton mill, and his wife is a simple charwoman. The lottery ticket cost 20f., and Mme. LECOINTE borrowed the 10f. representing the half of the ticket from her child's money-box. The LECOINTES have four children.

—This story is told in Italian Court circles: One day the Queen put on spectacles to decipher some music that the Prince of Naples wished to hear on the piano. They were spectacles with golden wires, made to pass behind the ears. The King cried out against them; he declared them ugly; he vowed he could not bear the sight of them! The Queen pleaded that she could not see the notes without them. His Majesty said in wrath, "If you wear those dreadful glasses, then I'll sing!" As he is without the sense of time or tune, this threat was too terrible. The Queen and the Prince renounced their "practice," and the unmusical monarch remained master of the situation. The King admits that music is not merely noise to him, but it is "very disagreeable noise."

—In its comments on the death of LOBANOFF, the Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg says that "he belonged to that small class of Russians who know what they want and how to attain it. During his short tenure of office he isolated Japan, attracted Germany to co-operate with Russia and France, protected the integrity of China, effected a reconciliation with Bulgaria, secured full freedom of action to Russia in regard to Turkey, and strengthened the friendship with France." Although LOBANOFF accomplished so much in diplomacy in so short a period, he scarcely ever gave more than two or three hours a day to official business, the rest of his time being almost exclusively devoted to his favorite avocation, historical research.

—Both the owners and the admirers will learn with regret that WILLIAM DYER, perhaps the most skillful of "restorers," died recently at his home, in London. He was seventy-four years old. For the last fifteen years he had taken care of the pictures in the National Gallery, as well as those in many private English collections. In early life he worked for FARRER, the celebrated Bond Street dealer, but afterward had a business of his own. Of the many important pictures which he cleaned it is enough to mention two—SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO'S "Raising of Lazarus" and HOLBEIN'S "Ambassadors," and in both these cases, as in very many others, the delicate operation was accomplished with great skill and caution.

—In connection with the statement that the Queen of Italy has just learned to ride the bicycle, it may be mentioned that King HUMBERT was long a determined opponent of the machine. Two years ago, when the Princess LETITIA, Duchess d'Aosta, rode on a safety at Monza, the King was so scandalized that he ordered the royal Princess to her apartments in the palace, and then banished her from Court. The Princess, however, remained firm, and cycled with renewed ardor. She finally almost created a dynastic crisis by appearing at Turin in rational costume. Evidently the King has been won over by this feminine pertinacity to more tolerant views.

—The Paris correspondent of The Baltimore American notes that "worshippers at the Cathedral of Notre Dame on Wednesday last were not a little surprised to see in their midst the familiar figure of M. LOYSON HYACINTHE, better known as 'Père HYACINTHE,' whose stirring and eloquent sermons made him for many years a favorite celebrant of the cathedral. 'Père HYACINTHE' seemed filled with emotion as he reverently followed the services and listened to the words of Cardinal RICHARD."

—Field Marshal Gen. GOURKO celebrated, on Aug. 24, his jubilee of fifty years' service in the army, and the Russian press is full of his praises. The Novoe Vremya especially extols his deeds of valor and strategy in the Turkish campaign, his real Russian qualities of administration in Poland, particularly his work in putting a stop to German colonization in that country, his attention to the Uniates reconverted to the Orthodox Church, and his measures against the Roman Catholic propaganda.

—The Dallas News announces an available convert for the Populists:

"It appears that the Rev. SIN KILLER GRIFFIN is gradually drifting toward the Populists. The other night he said:

"'I hate to say anything about politics, but think the Populists ought to be elected this time, for they ain't been there before. Give them some of the pie. If BARNEY GIBBS comes to see me, I will take my tent and talk for him.'"

—From Paris is announced the death, at the age of eighty-four, of one of the most distinguished of French bibliophiles, Baron JEROME PICHON. Ever since the revolution of 1848 he had devoted himself to enriching his collection of old books and fine editions. He was a frequent contributor to the Bulletin Bibliophile and the "Mélanges de la Société des Bibliophiles Français," and had himself edited a number of rare and curious French books.

—A block of granite has recently been placed on the southern shore of the beautiful Lake of Sils, in the Engadine. It bears the following inscription: "In memory of the illustrious English writer and naturalist, THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, who spent many Summers at the Kursaal Hotel, Maloja." Cynics will wonder whether the purpose of this tablet is to honor HUXLEY or to advertise the hotel.

WATER PURIFIED WITH IRON.

The Very Successful Method Used in Some European Cities.

In view of the present unclean condition of the water of New-York City and Brooklyn, it would be well to see what Mr. C. W. Chancellor, United States Consul at Havre, has to say about the purification of water by metallic iron. This process was suggested about ten years ago, and was first practically applied at Antwerp, where foul water, drawn from a source but little better than a sewer, was converted into drinking water, bright, clean, and wholesome; and this explains why Antwerp has been so free from epidemics of cholera and other diseases within late years. This method of purifying water can no longer be considered in the experimental stage. It has been successful in some of the most important cities of Holland, France, Turkey, and India, and has been recommended for improving the water supply of Florence, Italy, by Sir Douglass Galton, the eminent English engineer and sanitarian. In the United States, comparatively few efforts have been made to secure pure water. Thus far not more than one-third of the towns and cities have made any efforts to insure wholesome drinking water. In other words, more than one-half of the people of the United States are living in total disregard as to whether they are drinking pure or contaminated water. As to the process, Mr. Chancellor says:

"The apparatus for purifying the water is a hollow cylinder, either of cast iron or built up of plates, like a boiler, supported horizontally upon hollow trunnions, through one of which the water to be purified enters; after traversing the cylinder, it leaves by the other trunnion. The cylinder is caused to rotate about its axis by means of a gearing, which is driven in any convenient way. Fixed inside the shell of the cylinder, and running longitudinally, are six shelves, five of which are curved in the direction of the motion of the cylinder. The sixth shelf is not curved, but is formed of a number of square, flat plates, arranged en echelon, to insure a more continuous and regular action of the apparatus.

"The cylinder is charged with a certain quantity of metallic iron, according to size—a purifier capable of treating 1,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours requiring a charge of two tons or more. The iron may be in any convenient form, but that most commonly employed in practice is burs or punchings from plates. Cast-iron borings are very efficient, and, weight for weight, much cheaper. The charge of iron, in whatever form, is spread evenly along the bottom of the cylinder before commencing work.

"The water, on first entering the cylinder, strikes against a circular baffle plate, which directs the stream toward the shell and prevents it from passing through axially. As the cylinder rotates, the curved shelves scoop up the charge of iron and shower it down through the water as they reach the top, thus causing a constant falling of the iron across the current of the water. Practically, it is a process by which the iron is filtered through the water. The outlet pipe terminates inside the cylinder in an inverted bell or hood, coming as low down as the shelves will permit. The object of this contrivance is to prevent any iron from being carried out of the cylinder by the current. The revolving purifiers are made in fourteen sizes, distinguished by the diameter of their inlet pipes, from 1 to 14 inches. In large installations, batteries of purifiers are employed, placed side by side, very frequently all discharging into a common outlet tank.

"A very important feature of the iron process consists in the rapidity with which perfect results are secured. A few years ago the Massachusetts State Board of Health, after an elaborate series of experiments, showed that an ordinary sand filter would not remove any considerable number of microbes in water until its surface had become sufficiently blocked by a layer of matter (or filth-destroying bacteria) separated from the water being filtered. To obtain this result, it was necessary to work the filters for several days, delivering all the while imperfectly filtered water, until this layer had time to form. With the iron process no such thing occurs. The filter yields, from the first, water containing the minmum number of germs. We know that any accidental disturbance of the surface of the sand of an ordinary filter seriously impairs its microbiological efficiency, but by the iron process the filters are wonderfully tolerant of such disturbances. After working one of these filters a fortnight, the film was purposely broken up by dragging a chain over the surface of the sand. One hour after this operation a sample of the water was taken and found to yield only 40 microbes per cubic centimeter, and subsequently hourly samples yielded from 31 to 67 microbes per cubic centimeter. The original water, before filtration, contained from 20,000 to 100,000 microbes per cubic centimeter."

The following figures, giving the working expenses of this process for one year, are taken from the records of Boulogne, where this process is in operation:

		Francs.	
Iron (at 7 francs per 100 kilograms)...	350	$67.55
Cleaning decanting reservoirs.....	180	34.74
Cleaning filters.....	780	150.54
New sand.....	300	57.90
Coal, oil, waste, &c.....	1,400	270.20
Total.....	3,010	$580.92

The Cabinet and the Candidates.

Washington Telegram to The Philadelphia Ledger.

All the members of the Cabinet are known to be openly antagonistic to the Chicago platform and to the election of Bryan and Sewall. Their opposition is based upon their belief as Democrats that the success of the Chicago ticket means the destruction of historic Democracy and the substitution of Populism and agrarianism in its place. The assault upon the Supreme Court, the criticism of the Chief Executive for using the powers of Government intrusted to him in order to assure the safety of the United States mails, the vicious attacks upon the Administration for maintaining the integrity of the Government, all naturally compel loyal members of the Administration to oppose the Chicago ticket. Mr. Cleveland's personal views on the subject entirely coincide with those of members of his Cabinet. He has been contemplating for some time past writing a letter or telegram commendatory of the action of the anti-Bryan Democrats. It is reasonably certain that such an expression of the views of the President will shortly appear in print.

Mr. Bible's Proposals.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your article "A Tired Patriot" is very good.

As I understand it, Mr. Bible wants to adopt financial and tariff policies the very opposite to any that are in vogue in Europe, and more especially England, not because they will benefit this country, but simply in order to call them American policies. But what will he do about the tariff when, as at present, the Continental nations are protectionists and England tariff for revenue only?

But why stop at tariff and financial policies?

The idea of Free Americans using the Ten Commandments of Moses as religious and moral guides, when they have been used in like manner by Europeans for centuries, is enough to make one's blood boil!

It would appear that Mr. Bible is peculiarly fitted to write purely American commandments. Let me suggest one to him: Steal! (with special reference to a fifty-three-cent dollar.)

Do anything that Europeans do—eat, breathe, live. Bah!

E. CLARKE.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1896.

TO BAR AMERICAN PAPER

LABOR CONGRESS ACTS INIMICALLY TO THIS COUNTRY.

Resolutions Adopted Calling for Union Work on Warships, the Abolition of Labor by Children Under Fifteen Years, Early Closing of Shops, Eight Hours' Work for Railroad Men, and Governmental Ownership of Docks and Wharves.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 11.—The Trades Union Congress, at its sitting this morning, passed the following resolutions, the first two moved by the delegates of the Paper Mill Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, and the third by the delegates of the Boilermakers', Iron and Steel Ship Builders' Association:

"That this congress, in order to make operative the fair wage and fair hour resolution of the House of Commons, Feb. 13, 1891, and as a partial remedy for the continued depression in the paper and other trades, and want of employment prevailing, hereby calls upon the Government to insert a clause in all Government contracts providing that the whole of the paper and other goods supplied (if obtainable in the United Kingdom) shall be of British or Irish manufacture or production, and instructs the Parliamentary Committee to take immediate steps for the furtherance of this object.

"That this congress is of opinion that, in order to prevent foreign paper being imported and palmed off, after changing the outside wrapper, as home manufacture, every sheet of foreign paper imported into this country must have a water mark which can be seen if the sheet is held up to the light, showing the country it was made in, and every roll of foreign paper must have a similar water mark on at least every square yard. All foreign envelopes, paper bags, and such like must be made of paper which originally had a similar water mark on every square yard.

"That, in the opinion of this congress, the custom prevailing in the Government dockyards of putting laborers to do mechanics' work in the construction of her Majesty's ships ought to be discontinued, it being inimical to trades union principles, as well as being an evasion and subversion of the fair wage resolution passed by the House of Commons on Feb. 13, 1891. We, therefore, instruct the Parliamentary Committee, in conjunction with the trades affected, to urge upon the Government the necessity of having trained and practical shipbuilders to perform their special work in the dockyards, on the lines followed in private establishments where her Majesty's ships are built, and, failing a satisfactory reply, that steps be taken by the Parliamentary Committee to have the question raised in the House of Commons by the labor members of Parliament during the discussion of the naval estimates in the ensuing session of Parliament."

The congress decided to send delegates to the American Labor Convention.

A resolution demanding, as a temporary minimum from the Government, the abolition of child labor until the age of fifteen, and of all night labor until the age of eighteen, was adopted.

It was agreed that the next congress should be held in Birmingham.

The congress passed the following resolutions:

"That, in the opinion of this congress, further restrictions for workingwomen are undesirable.

"That this congress, recognizing the evil effects of long hours of labor, welcomes the introduction into the House of Commons, on the initiative of the National Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, of the 'Shop Assistants' Hours Regulation bill,' which proposes a uniform hour of closing all shops (except coffee houses and places of refreshment) at 7 o'clock on three days, 1 o'clock on one day, and 9 and 10 o'clock, respectively, on the other two days of the week.

"That this congress is of opinion that railway servants, in the interest of themselves and of the traveling public, should not be employed continuously for more than eight hours, nor for more than forty-eight hours in any one week; also that their conditions of hiring, which compel them to give their whole time to the service of the company employing them, without any guarantee of a week's wages, is inequitable and unjust.

"That this Trades Union Congress strongly advocates the principle of all docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses being municipalized, being of opinion that the present system of private ownership is economically unsound and injurious to the community generally, while also acting prejudicially upon workers employed. And further is of opinion that the only solution to the dock question lies in the docks, wharves, and warehouses being democratically controlled."

JOHN DALY'S PRISON LIFE.

Broke Him Down, as It Has Men Who Are Still Confined.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—John Daly, the Irish dynamiter, who was released from Portland Prison Aug. 20, returned from his visit to Paris to-day, and will go to Limerick to-morrow. Daly said that he was getting stronger, but he is still tremulous and acutely afflicted with nervousness. Speaking of his prison experiences, he said: "My prison life was too dreadful to think about. The English prison system is brutal at the best, but it is applied to Irish prisoners with the fullest severity. The officers of Portland Prison were for a long time aware that Gallagher and Whitehead were insane, and the six Irish political prisoners who are still confined in Portland are all ill. One of them I believe to be already insane, and if these men are not released soon they will only come out into the world finally useless and shattered.

"I went to prison in good spirits as a sufferer for a great cause, but the terrible system observed there soon destroyed my natural buoyancy, enfeebled my body, and wore out my mind. Though the hope of regaining my liberty remained, my heart got sick. I was twice at the point of death from illness due to the treatment I was subjected to. Once I fainted while on my way to work in the carpenters' shop, and was conveyed to the hospital, where I was confined at the time of my release.

"At the time of the hearing before the Parnell Commission, emissaries of the Government came to Portland Prison to try to induce me to give testimony before that body, advancing a suggestion of my regaining my liberty if I acceded to the proposals they made. The notorious spy and informer Pigott was one of these emissaries. I could not exactly understand from him what was wanted, but I was on my guard, and refused to say anything. An inspector of the prison afterward told me that these persons had no right or authority to hold out hopes of my release."

Daly said that he was still confident of the ultimate triumph of the Irish cause.

ARMENIAN BOMB FACTORY FOUND.

Tunnel Was Being Driven Under a Government Arsenal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—An Armenian bomb factory was discovered by the police yesterday, underneath the Armenian church, near the Kassim Pasha Cemetery. From the factory a long tunnel had been excavated in the direction of a Government powder magazine, the intention obviously having been to undermine the magazine and blow it up.

The Government officials are urging the foreign residents of the city to sign a memorial thanking the Sultan for the protection his Majesty has afforded them. A number of Englishmen consulted Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, as to the advisability of signing the memorial and were advised by the Ambassador to tear up the document and throw the pieces into the face of the official who presented it.

The mosques were placarded on Wednesday with an appeal to the Government on the part of a number of army officers that they receive their arrears of pay without delay, otherwise the officers must help themselves.

TURKISH QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

People Demand that the Government Shall Take Action.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Right Hon. Herbert Asquith, formerly Home Secretary, has sent a message to The Chronicle on the Turkish question, saying that Great Britain should have refused to hold further terms with a Government which has become a mere instrument for executing the purposes of a will that is either criminal or insane. The European powers, he adds, cannot condone the past crimes of the Porte or ignore future dangers.

Mr. Asquith concludes his message with an expression of the hope that there will be shortly witnessed such a manifestation of public opinion as will give strength and authority to decided action on the part of Great Britain.

The Chronicle to-morrow will publish nine columns of letters against the Sultan, and reports of meetings held to express indignation against the massacres of Christians. In a leader the paper censures ex-Prime Minister Rosebery for his silence on the subject of Turkish atrocities.

A petition addressed to the Lord Mayor is being signed, asking him to summon a meeting of citizens to assure the Government, in taking effective measures to stop the reign of terror in Turkey, of the unanimous support of the citizens.

Miss Frances Willard has written a letter to 10,000 local Women's Christian Temperance Unions in the United States and Canada appealing to them to organize meetings to co-operate with England in stopping the massacres of Christians by Turks.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC CENSUS.

Population Is 4,042,990, There Being More Females than Males.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Minister Buchanan, at Buenos Ayres, has sent to the Secretary of State a dispatch relating to the census just completed in the Argentine Republic, which makes the population, May 10, 1895, number 4,042,990, in addition to 50,000 Argentines living outside the boundaries of the republic. The figures for the chief cities are: Buenos Ayres, 663,854, and Rosario, 93,584, all others being below 50,000. The increase in population since the last census, taken in 1869, has been 2,218,776, an annual increase of 4.6 per cent. The density of population is 1 2-5 per square kilometer. In the republic, females exceed the males, but two-thirds of the foreign population, estimated at 1,000,000, are males.

The following figures are interesting: Schools, 2,744; libraries, 150; newspapers, &c., 455; hospitals, 120; Catholic Churches, 849; non-Catholic Churches, 50; theatres, 121; flour mills, 532; sugar mills, 48; sugar plantations, 2,749; vineyards, 6,513; breweries, 44; distilleries, 108; wine factories, 852; cattle, 12,316,037; sheep, 63,611,108; hogs, 3,079,038.

"GREAT ASSASSIN," SAYS GLADSTONE

His Name for the Wretched Sultan of Turkey.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Executive Committee of the British Arbitration Association lately informed Mr. Gladstone that the association intended to deal with the Armenian question at the coming International Peace Congress, which will be held at Buda-Pesth.

Mr. Gladstone replied: "Remonstrance with him whom I always wish to call the Great Assassin would not be of the smallest value unless it were known to include a firm intention to resort to measures of coercion in case of need. The remonstrances of the six powers during the last twelve months have not been mere failures or a simple mockery, but a great instrument of mischief, for they all along implied that such a matter can be disposed of by discussion, and thereby supplied wholesale and deliberate murder with the only assistance it wanted, namely, assurance of impunity. I therefore venture to hope that you do not contemplate recommending a further prolongation of simply verbal discussion. Even silence would be preferable."

TWO BATTLES IN CUBA.

The Loss Was Very Small in Each—200 Huts Destroyed.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—Gen. Melguizo reports that his command has had an engagement with 2,000 rebels under Bermudez and other leaders, on the Potosi Road, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The insurgents, according to the official report, were defeated and dispersed, with a loss of seventeen killed. Sixteen of the troops were wounded.

Col. Rabanal made a raid on an insurgent camp near Ralz del Jobo, Province of Matanzas, and destroyed 200 huts. The troops lost two killed and three seriously wounded. A number of others were slightly wounded. The rebel losses are not stated.

King Oscar Angry with Radicals.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11.—The people of Sweden are highly indignant that the reception given to Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, in Christiania, should have been utilized for political purposes. King Oscar was unknowingly made to appear as a partisan of Norway. The King angrily resented the conduct of the Norwegian Radicals. He was particularly indignant at the manner in which they had placed him in a false position in order to make political scandal, seeing that he had subscribed largely to the expenses of Dr. Nansen's expedition, and that he had also always abstained from taking sides in the agitation having for its object the separation of Norway and Sweden.

Disastrous Floods in Nicaragua.

PANAMA, Sept. 8.—Nicaraguan advices bring particulars of the recent flood which caused the Rivers Rama, Siquia, and Escondido to overflow their banks and inundate the Department of Bluefields. They state that the entire districts of Rama and Siquia, the town of Rama included, were flooded. At Rama two lives were lost. The property destroyed was valued at $1,500,000. More than sixty buildings were washed away and hundreds of horses, cattle, and other live stock drowned.

California Fruit Sold in London.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Four thousand half cases of California fruit were offered for sale at the Covent Garden Market to-day, 2,000 of which were disposed of, the remainder, all pears, being held over until next week. Of the fruit sold to-day, Bartlett pears brought from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. Lots of peaches aggregating 400 half cases, were sold at from 4s. to 6s. 6d.

Rest of the Chinese Loan Issued.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The remaining £6,000,000 of the Chinese loan of £16,000,000 was issued this evening in London and Germany. The security is 5 per cent. gold bonds. The issue price was 99.

British Ambassador Calls on Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 11.—After the Selamlik to-day, the Sultan gave a private audience to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador.

More Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—It is announced that in addition to the 40,000 troops which are to be embarked for Cuba at the beginning of the month of October, a force of 25,000 men is about to be organized for service in Cuba if it should become necessary to send further reinforcements.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—In the military manœuvres at Goerlitz to-day the right wing of the Saxon troops tried to force a passage between Zachorna, Spittel, and Wohlaberg. The Kaiser commanded the Prussians' First Corps on Wohlaberg, and beat back the Saxons upon Hochkirch, while the Prussians' Fifth Corps outflanked the Saxons on the left.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is now in America, has addressed letters to the Colonial agents in London, advising that all exhibits of the British Empire at the exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 be combined in one division.

NASSAU, N. P., Sept. 11.—The British brig Varuna, Capt. Brown, of Liverpool, N. S., was wrecked on Rum Cay, Bahamas, Sept. 3, while en route from Aux Cayes, Haiti, for New-York. The vessel was lost, but her crew and cargo of logwood were saved.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Herr Schuester, Director of the Handels Gesellschaft, has been arrested upon the charge of embezzlement. The amount of his defalcation is estimated at 3,000,000 marks.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Olaf Laudsem, the Norwegian novelist, was drowned at Scarborough to-day while bathing.

HE BEAT THE HIGHWAYMEN.

Private John Wilborn's Midnight Fight at the Battery.

Two men tried to rob John Wilborn at the Battery Wednesday night, and were badly beaten by their intended victim.

Wilborn, who is a Kentuckian, is a private in Company B, Thirteenth Infantry, stationed on Governors Island. He is in charge of the Government landing at the Battery.

He went off duty at midnight Wednesday. Ten minutes later two men emerged from the shadow of the shrubbery in Battery Park and walked toward the South Ferry. A moment later they went back, and one of them approached Wilborn and asked him for money.

"Haven't a cent," said Wilborn, as he took his hands out of his pockets. One of the men made a grab for Wilborn's neck. The soldier attacked the man and his companion and beat them until John McGuire of Allen and Canal Streets came up, when they broke away and ran across the park, shouting for help.

Wilborn had $2,100 in his pocket at the time of the attempted robbery.

WAS IT OLD "BILL" DALTON?

Western Outlaw May Have Been One of Hilderbrand's Robbers.

James Dalton, who, with a confederate, robbed Henry Hilderbrand, messenger for George Ringler & Co., of nearly $2,000 in the hallway of his home, 1,912 Third Avenue, Wednesday afternoon, still refuses to say anything regarding himself or his confederate.

Police Capt. Moynihan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station learned that Dalton and an elderly man, supposed to be his confederate, were seen in the neighborhood of Hilderbrand's home a number of times three days previous to the robbery, and that Dalton called his companion "father." On this the police have built a theory that Dalton is the son of old "Bill" Dalton, a notorious Western criminal, who has come to life after being "authentically" reported dead a dozen times. The description obtained of the escaped highwayman seems to fit old "Bill."

Capt. Moynihan went to see Dalton yesterday at the Tombs. What information he obtained is unknown.

On his return he made charges against Patrolman Owen Sullivan and Doorman Spaulding for assaulting the prisoner at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Sullivan admits having struck Dalton, but asserts that he had done so in self-defense, and that the prisoner struck him first. Acting Inspector Thompson is considering the charge. The Captain's son, Edward was a witness to the assaults.

Thief Caught in the Bowery.

Joseph Richmann, eighteen years old, of 312 East Houston Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon while he was running up the Bowery with a crowd, crying "Stop thief!" at his heels. Two clerks from Simpson's pawnshop, 190 Bowery, identified him as a youth who asked to look at a lady's diamond ring valued at $25, and when it was handed to him, bolted out the door with it. The ring was found in his hat. At the Centre Street Police Court he pleaded guilty and was remanded for trial.

DR. F. E. MILLER'S APPOINTMENT

Career of the New Visiting Physician of St. Francis Hospital.

Dr. Frank E. Miller of 121 West Thirty-fourth Street, who was recently appointed as one of the consulting and visiting physicians of St. Francis Hospital, at 603 Fifth Street, is a native of Hartford, Conn., where he was born, on April 12, 1859.

He is the only son of Ebenezer Miller, an old resident of Hartford. On his mother's side, he is descended from Miles Standish. After graduating from the Hartford High School with honors, he was a student at Trinity College in Hartford. He received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in this city. Dr. Miller was for several months a substitute at the New-York and Charity Hospitals, and for a long time he was a resident physician at St. Francis Hospital. He was for a number of years a member of the corps of physicians employed during the Summer months by the Health Department. He was also assistant children's physician at the Northwestern Dispensary, at the Minerva Home, and the Wayside Nursery, and later he was assistant instructor in diseases of the ear and of children at the Polyclinic Hospital. He has been employed as laryngologist at the Metropolitan College of Music since 1890.

Dr. Miller was for several years associated in practice with Dr. Joseph W. Howe, the well-known surgeon, and with Dr. R. P. Lincoln, the throat specialist. He is the author of several medical works, among them being "The Use of Gottstein's Improved Curette for the Removal of Post-Nasal Growths," "Vocal Hygiene; a Study of the Mucous Membrane," and "Compend of the Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat," written jointly with Drs. James P. McEvoy and John E. Weeks. Dr. Miller was the first physician to introduce the use of Gottstein's curette in this country.

He devotes much time to music, and is at present first tenor in the choir of St. Thomas's Church.

VIOLENT PRISONER SUBDUED.

Tried to Assault a Witness While Testifying Against Him in Court.

There was an exciting scene in the Second Criminal Court, Jersey City, yesterday. Martin Feeney, Michael Farrell, Owen Smith, and Edward Green were arraigned for highway robbery and atrocious assault. The complainants were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ellison, whom the accused dragged into the Glendale woods last Tuesday morning.

While John Bottner, the porter of the Glendale Hotel, who gave the alarm, was testifying he was interrupted by Green. Bottner testified that when the men were arrested he heard Green say: "Here comes the fellow who gave us away."

"That's a lie," shouted Green. Then he tried to escape from the prisoners' box and assault the witness. He was instantly seized by two policemen, but made a desperate struggle. He was finally handcuffed.

Justice Douglass sentenced Green to the county jail for six months for contempt of court, which he will have to serve in addition to any other punishment inflicted upon him.

The case was then adjourned until Monday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison were unable to be present owing to their injuries.

Jumped Overboard from a Ferryboat.

A well-dressed man, about thirty years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, jumped overboard from the ferryboat Bergen in midstream while the boat was on its way from Hoboken to this city, at 11:30 P. M. yesterday. The body was not recovered.

MR. HILL REMAINS SILENT

DECLINES TO SAY WHAT COURSE HE WILL PURSUE.

Several Offers of Proxies Reach Him by Telegraph from Uninstructed Delegates to the Buffalo Convention—Intimation that He Will Not Enter the Convention as a Substitute—May Be Chosen in a County Where Delegates Have Not Been Selected.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—Senator David B. Hill remains silent as to his probable course regarding the Democratic State Convention. He remained at his home, Wolfert's Roost, all day, and when asked by newspaper correspondents as to his plans replied that he had nothing to communicate just at present. There was an omission of four words in the transcript of his dispatch to Chairman Norton Chase as sent out from here, and this he believes was the result of deliberate intent to misrepresent him. The words omitted are "or upon any condition." They come in where Mr. Hill refuses to go to Buffalo with imposed conditions. Mr. Hill's private secretary late this afternoon gave out a typewritten statement, that there might be no mistakes, which contained this information:

"Senator Hill to-day received several invitations from delegates from different counties in the State whose delegations are uninstructed inviting him to accept substitutions in their stead as a delegate to the Buffalo Convention. He has not yet formally replied to any of them, but it is doubtful whether he will consent to enter the convention as a substitute."

The New Democracy of Albany County, known originally as the Hill Democracy, will hold its district conventions Monday. Edward J. Duggan is the Chairman of the committee of this organization. He said to-night that Senator Hill would sit in the Buffalo Convention as a delegate. He would not say whether Senator Hill would be sent as a delegate representing the New Democracy. There are two reasons, it is said, why the Senator could not accept an election from this body. One is that it is not the regular organization, and the other is that it was the first organization in this locality to indorse the Chicago ticket and platform.

It is believed Senator Hill will be named as a delegate from some county which has not yet selected men to represent it in the Buffalo Convention. The suggestion is made that he may go to Buffalo as a delegate from Chemung County, which will hold its convention Saturday.

Senator Hill will leave for Buffalo tomorrow morning. To a gentleman who visited the Senator to-day he said he thought his presence was necessary in Buffalo, and he would be there at the Iroquois Saturday evening. He also said that if he should take part in the deliberations of the convention he would be unfettered.

GOLD MEN GOING TO BUFFALO.

They Will Be First on the Ground for the Convention.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—The first to arrive of the big Democratic politicians will be the men who are believed to be opposed to the indorsement of the Chicago ticket and platform. Several of these will arrive in Buffalo to-morrow, so that they may meet and confer with the leaders from various quarters of the State as they come in.

Overshadowing all the others is Senator Hill. He is expected to arrive before dusk to-morrow night. He will be quartered at the Iroquois Hotel, where the State Committee has twenty rooms.

Senator Hill's closest adviser, National Committeeman W. F. Sheehan, will come up with Senator Hill. So will Major J. W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, who is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Charles R. De Freest, Secretary of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and Secretary of the State Committee, will also be here to-morrow to see that the final arrangements for the convention are all made.

Hill, Sheehan, and Hinkley are all against Bryan. There is no doubt of that. When Mr. Sheehan sees that the convention is bound to swallow the platform he will resign his office as National Committeeman. The place will be filled by the State Committee. Chairman Hinkley will also get out of the party organization. He will resign his place as Chairman of the State Committee and as a member of his own county committee.

As the convention will not meet until Wednesday, there is plenty of time for conferences. If the big guns get here to-morrow, they will have four days and nights for conference before the convention meets for its first session. A great many arrivals are expected Sunday. Tammany Hall's 1,500 men will not arrive until Monday night, but some of the leaders will come on ahead.

John C. Sheehan, who rules Tammany Hall as Chairman of the Finance Committee, will get here Sunday some time.

WANT W. J. GAYNOR FOR GOVERNOR

Brooklyn Ring Democrats Considering Him as a Candidate.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, is expected home to-day on the steamship Umbria. He comes just as the Kings County delegation is to meet to talk over the methods to be pursued at the Buffalo Convention.

Justice Gaynor has very decided views on the silver question, and has already expressed himself on that subject. He kept back his ideas until after he had sailed for Europe, and then Almet F. Jenks gave out his statement, which was in the form of a letter to Mr. Jenks.

The Kings County delegation leaders were hard at work yesterday arousing a feeling in the interest of Justice Gaynor, and he will be apprised of this action today. It is the desire of the delegates to bring Justice Gaynor out as a candidate for Governor.

The matter has not as yet taken any definite form, but the leaders were very active yesterday talking it over, and it rests with the Justice to place the matter in a form by which the delegates can take positive action at a meeting that will be held to-night to discuss affairs appertaining to the Kings County delegates' position at Buffalo.

Edward M. Grout, who is a delegate to the State Convention, and who for years was the law partner of Justice Gaynor, has been mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Should Justice Gaynor enter the field as a candidate for Governor, Mr. Grout's name would not be mentioned as the candidate for the second place.

Mirabeau L. Towns "Counted Out."

Mirabeau L. Towns, who is at the head of the Bryan and Sewall Campaign Club of Brooklyn, was indignant yesterday because he had not been chosen a delegate to the Buffalo Convention. He intimated that he had been counted out.

Free Fireworks at Manhattan.

"The Political Carnival of Pyrotechnics," at Manhattan Beach this evening, will close Pain's Summer season at that resort. Mr. Pain promises that the display will exceed anything of the kind ever seen hereabout.

After the fireworks, which will begin at 7:45 o'clock, every one will be admitted free to hear Republican speeches by Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, Senator A. J. Cogeshall, and Gen. Adam E. King of Maryland. Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, Gen. Horace Porter, and Col. Charles R. Pope will talk for McKinley and sound money at 4 o'clock P. M.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will preside at both meetings. Gov. Morton has written that he will attend if possible.

SCUDDER WINS A POINT.

Mergenthaler Loses His Case in the Patent Office Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Commissioner of Patents has reversed the decision of the Examiners-in-Chief in the case of W. S. Scudder vs. Ottmar Mergenthaler, as to priority of invention in line-casting machines, and warded the case to Scudder.

The Commissioner finds "that Scudder conceived the invention as an organized product of the intellect as early as May, 1890, that he proceeded thence, under all the circumstances of the case, with reasonable diligence to the construction of his complicated, costly, but entirely successful second machine in October, 1892, and, therefore, priority of invention is awarded to Scudder, and the decision of the Examiners-in-Chief is reversed."

The patent controverted by the interference decided by the Commissioner, it is said by one of the parties interested in the case, is for a minor part of the typesetting machine, and the decision will have no practical bearing upon the situation until after the expiration of the basic patent of the Mergenthaler machine.

Mr. Dodge Not Disturbed.

Philip T. Dodge, President of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, said last night that the decision of the Commissioner of Patents was of little importance. The patent affected was merely one on an improvement. An appeal would be taken to the United States court. Scudder was a foreman in the employ of the company up to four years ago.

F. BROCKHOLST CUTTING DEAD.

The End of an Illness at Newport Due to the Heat.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 12. — Francis Brockholst Cutting died at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

F. Brockholst Cutting was one of the best-known young men in New-York society. He and his brother William inherited a very large fortune from their grandfather, who outlived their father, Brockholst Cutting. F. B. Cutting was about thirty-six years old.

Mr. Cutting is said to have been best man at more weddings than any other New-Yorker. He was a member of the Union, Calumet, Knickerbocker, Riding, Racquet, Metropolitan, The Players, New-York, Country, Rockaway Hunt, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht, Meadowbrook, and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, and Seventh Regiment Veterans.

His city home was at 99 Madison Avenue. He was frequently seen at all the clubs of which he was a member, and he and his brother were inseparable, and have long been popular in society.

Mr. Cutting had been seriously ill at Newport ever since the extreme hot weather of last month, having received a slight sunstroke.

TYPHOID AT LEAGUE ISLAND.

Cases on Almost All Warships That Have Recruited There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Unless the City of Philadelphia abates the unsanitary nuisances that affect the League Island Navy Yard it is probable that the naval authorities will be compelled to fit out no more new ships at that point.

The matter has reappeared through a report received from Surgeon Siegfried of the battleship Massachusetts, who says that on Aug. 31 he was compelled to transfer from the ship to the Brooklyn Hospital the fifth case of typhoid fever since that vessel was commissioned at League Island June 10 last.

It appears that the battleship Indiana, also fitted out at League Island, has also had sixteen cases of typhoid fever aboard in her very brief career. One of the Massachusetts's men died shortly after the vessel left the yard. The surgeon attributes the disease to the bad drainage of Philadelphia and the condition of that part of the city nearest League Island, and recommends that no ships be commissioned or fitted out there until the conditions are changed.

Surgeon General Tryon in his indorsement on the report corroborates the statements and adds that the four cases of typhoid which developed this Summer on the Bancroft were directly traceable to the Schuykill water supply. It is stated at the Navy Department that the Dolphin invariably develops cases of malaria after leaving the Washington yard, which is at a focus of sewers.

FUNERAL OF JAMES LEWIS.

Services To-morrow Afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon in Augustin Daly's office, arrangements were completed for the funeral of James Lewis, the actor. The services will take place at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue, to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Daly and the members of his company, including Herbert Gresham, Sidney Herbert, Mrs. Gilbert, and Richard Dorney, business manager. John Drew was also present. The pall bearers will be Augustin Daly, Sol Smith Russell, George Clarke, William Sampson, Henry Miller, John Drew, John B. Schoeffel, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, Henry E. Abbey, and one other. The ushers will be Herbert Gresham, Sidney Herbert, Richard Dorney, and John Craig.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton, rector, will conduct the services. They are to be nonchoral, the only music at the funeral ceremony being that of Daly's Theatre orchestra, under the direction of William Withers.

The burial will be in the family plot at Woodlawn.

A letter of condolence was prepared yesterday by Mr. Daly. It will be engrossed with the signatures of the members of his companies and be sent to Mrs. Lewis.

SHOT DEAD BY HIS SON.

Drunken Father Attacked a Youth and His Mother with an Axe.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 11.—John H. Milliken, a farmer of Centreville, Md., was shot and killed by his son, Percival, aged seventeen years, last night.

Milliken was under the influence of liquor, and he cut his wife's hands and arms with a knife. The mother and son went to the second story of their home, and the father followed them, with the intention of assaulting them with an axe; the mother fled by way of the window.

Percival shot the father through the heart with a shotgun as he came up stairs.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—1:15 A. M.—434 Third Avenue; William Turner; no damage.

—10:45 A. M.—Awning at 118 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. Kelly; damage, $35.

—11:30 A. M.—102 East Ninetieth Street; tenement, James Ward; damage, $500.

—11:30 A. M.—Stable, Peter Emdello, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Harlem River; thirteen horses burned; damage, $2,500.

—3:50 P. M.—Holland House, Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street; no damage.

—8:50 P. M.—108 Allen Street; Bessie Renwick; damage trifling.

—8:35 P. M.—621 Grand Street; Isaac Hammerstein; damage trifling.

—7:40 P. M.—56 Norfolk Street; Jacob Kalvisky; damage trifling.

—7:05 P. M.—130 Suffolk Street; Max Moreshowitz; damage, $20.

—7:15 P. M.—122 First Avenue; Henry Diaz; damage, $5.

—7:40 P. M.—188 Horatio Street; Samuel Blockowitch; damage, $15.

—7:45 P. M.—121 Fifth Avenue; John Wallace; no damage.

CHILD OF HARVARD DEAD

FIFTY CLASSES HAD SAT UNDER HIS ABLE TEACHING.

Prof. and Dr. Francis J. Child, Author of "English and Scottish Ballads," a Standard Collection the World Over, and Probably the Most Deeply Cultivated Member of the Harvard Community at the End of His Long Career.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Prof. Francis J. Child of Cambridge, Mass., one of the best known of Harvard University instructors, died to-day.

Prof. Child was, perhaps, the most learned gentleman in the Harvard community. Since the death of Prof. Josiah Dwight Whitney, the geologist, which occurred in August, Prof. Child's name has been at the top of the list of instructors arranged in order of their service at Harvard. One living emeritus professor, Dr. Wolcott Gibbs, became connected with the university shortly before Prof. Child, but the former has not been in active service for years.

Prof. Child's work on "English and Scottish Ballads," which took many years for preparation, is the standard collection the world over. Lowell has referred appreciatively more than once to his friend Child, and other prominent literary men have expressed their recognition of the service this quiet Cambridge worker has rendered literature. Added to his fame as a scholar is the popularity he had gained by meeting almost fifty classes of Harvard students.

He was born in Cambridge, Feb. 1, 1825, and fitted for Harvard at the English High School in Boston. He was in the class of '46 at Harvard with his friend and neighbor, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, also with Prof. George Marten Lane, Senator George F. Hoar, Prof. Fitzedward Hall, and other noted men, more than half of whom, as it was learned at the class semi-centenary are dead.

He joined the teaching force at Harvard as a tutor in mathematics, and afterward was a tutor in rhetoric and history. In the years 1849-50 he traveled and studied in Europe, and in 1851 succeeded Prof. E. T. Channing as Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory. He exchanged this chair for one in English literature in 1876.

Since that time he has been known to undergraduates largely through his courses in Anglo-Saxon, Chaucer, and Shakespeare. To "go through Harvard" without electing a course with him has been to most students like going to Plymouth without standing on the rock.

His contributions to literature, besides his work on balladry, have been largely as an editor. He superintended the American edition of the British poets, edited the works of Spenser, and prepared annotations for many other literary works. His work on balladry has appeared in volumes from year to year. His other published works are "Four Old Plays," (1848;) a collection of "Poems of Sorrow and Comfort," (Boston, 1865,) and "Observations on the Language of Chaucer and Gower," in the first part of Ellis's "Early English Pronunciation."

Prof. Child received a Ph. D. at Göttingen in 1854; an LL. D. from Harvard in 1884, and L. H. D. from Columbia in 1887. He is a Fellow of the American Academy.

He lived quietly at his home, on Kirkland Street, with his wife, two daughters, and a son. He found an engrossing avocation in his rose garden, where he spent hours over rare and odd varieties which were noted among florists. Among the students he was known only as "Stubby" Child, a nickname gained by his short and bending figure.

MATCH POOL RAISES $200,000.

That and $56,000 in Notes Will Settle All Stock Trades.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—It is definitely announced that $200,000 has at last been secured from the members of the Diamond Match pool with which to settle the outstanding trades in that stock. The Moore Brothers will give their indorsed paper for the remaining $56,000 required.

The money and notes, it is understood, will be paid in full settlement of all outstanding trades, and will be in the nature of liquidated damages for failure to comply with contracts made for the August account on the Stock Exchange. The $256,000 will close up both the Diamond Match and the New-York Biscuit deals, the former being settled on a basis of 200 a share, and the latter at 80 a share.

Much of the trading in the two stocks during the last few days the Exchange was open was short selling, and such deals will be "rung up" on the basis indicated. Where actual stock is involved the sellers will take the margin down to 200 on Match and to 80 on Biscuit, including what is in the Clearing House, "call the trades off," and keep the stocks. In other words, these payments are really in lieu of damages for breach of contract, and the slate will be wiped clean.

An important feature in the settlement with the pool is that every broker who receives a share of the $200,000 must sign a release to each member of the pool from all future demands and claims whatsoever growing out of his liability as a member of such pool.

The effort of the Jamieson committee to secure this settlement was not crowned with success until late yesterday afternoon. While the matter was practically arranged at a meeting Wednesday night, the committee stood at noon yesterday just $10,000 short on its subscription list. Persistent work, however, rounded out the full $200,000 before night. The statement was made that the paper of the Moores would be indorsed, but the names of the indorsers were not divulged.

The question of pooling Diamond Match under an agreement to deposit 60 or 80 per cent. of it with the Northern Trust Company for one year, none of it to be sold for less than $200 a share, has been allowed to rest temporarily, but the plan has not been abandoned. A capitalist largely interested in the shares said that in his opinion this pooling agreement would yet be carried out.

Bank President Accused of Theft.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—George L. Magill, President of the Avenue Savings Bank, at Thirty-first Street and Michigan Avenue, was arrested at 7 A. M. to-day on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. The complainant is Ira J. Maed, a wholesale and retail milk, butter, and cream dealer. The amount alleged to have been embezzled is $284 in cash and $245 in checks. Magill gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the trial, which was fixed for Sept. 16.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ASTOR—Lieut. Russell Selfridge, United States Navy.

—MURRAY HILL—State Senator Joseph Mullin of Watertown, N. Y.

—WALDORF—Sir Edward J. Reed of England and Walter D. Denegre of New-Orleans.

—HOLLAND—K. Matsui, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington, and John W. Gates of Chicago.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Senator Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, Judge C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, and ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Ex-Alderman William Dwyer.

Ex-Alderman William Dwyer died last night at his home, 173 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. He was a prominent figure in Democratic politics in Kings County for many years. He was a brother of "Johnny" Dwyer, the pugilist.

During President Buchanan's Administration Mr. Dwyer worked as a calker in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was first elected an Alderman from the Second Ward in 1871 on the Democratic ticket. He served four terms as Alderman. Once he was defeated by Capt. Campbell of the Fifteenth Police Precinct, on Amity Street. Again he was defeated by George Sterling, who ran as an independent. The following year Sterling secured the regular Democratic nomination.

Mr. Dwyer, in his turn, took the stump and won by 9 votes, pistols being drawn at several of the polls. He beat Sterling a second time, and after the expiration of his term of office was for several years Clerk of Committees of the Board of Aldermen. He ran for Assembly on the Shepard ticket against William J. Plant three years ago, and was defeated.

Mr. Dwyer was born in Newfoundland about fifty-six years ago. He at various times kept saloons in Brooklyn, the last about three years ago at Cranberry and Fulton Streets, the "Caledonian Ale Vaults."

Mr. Dwyer was married twice—first to a Miss Kate Fitzpatrick, by whom he had four children. His second wife was the divorced wife of Detective Wade of this city, who, with a two-year-old child, survives him. Though once quite wealthy, Mr

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE

COTTAGERS AND TOWNSFOLK TOUCH ELBOWS AT NEWPORT.

Biggest Crowd at the Home of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice Ever Seen at an Entertainment at the Famous Watering Place—Proceeds of the Sale of Fancy Goods to Go to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children at New-York.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.—There probably was the greatest concourse of people at Beaulieu to-day ever gathered for one purpose in Newport. It was the fête champêtre for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children of New-York, and there were present several thousand cottagers and hundreds of townsfolk, who were made to feel thoroughly welcome by the wealthy men and women who had charge of the enterprise. Prince and plebeian touched elbows in a common cause, and sweet charity had full sway.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice gave the use of her house and grounds, which in all Newport are perhaps the best suited for such an affair, and cottagers furnished the wares and delicacies which were turned into money. Beautiful matrons and sweet girls peddled among the multitude, and from those who would not take the trouble to look over their goods they took crisp five and ten dollar bills, which were handed over in delightfully good humor.

Several booths were set up on the lawn, which were elaborately decorated with flowers and bunting. The candy table was, perhaps, the most conspicuous feature of the lawn decorations, the idea being novel and particularly well carried out. In the centre, with an altitude of thirty-five feet, rose a counterfeit of the striped peppermint candy cane, so familiar on holidays, while around it were a dozen others ten feet high. Strands of green and streamers of red and white cloth fell from the tall cane in festoons to the tops of the smaller ones, and thus the Maypole effect was very nicely carried out. The handle of the centre cane was red, with great red and white bows.

There was continuous music by two bands, all kinds of games to play, and all sorts of devices to make money with.

The Executive Committee consisted of Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. Samuel Powell, Jr., Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Leary, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. R. C. Derby, Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon.

The booths and those in charge of them were as follows:

Tea and Refreshments—Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. George de Forest, Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, and the Misses Brice, Duer, Trevor, Brooks, Winthrop, and Davis.

Flowers—Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, and Mrs. Samuel Powell, Jr.

Fancy Table—Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Leary, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Yznaga, Mrs. Alexander Barrett, Mrs. James B. Townsend, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Miss Gammell, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, and Mrs. George Henry Warren.

Perfumery—Mrs. J. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. C. L. Best, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Mrs. R. C. Derby, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. H. L. Willoughby, and Mrs. Richardson Clover.

Candies—Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, and Mrs. E. Albert Tower.

Toys—Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Mrs. Clement C. Moore.

Swan—Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, Mrs. F. W. Dickins, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. R. C. Derby, and Mrs. Richardson Clover.

Parade of Pony Carts.

The parado of pony carts was of the greatest interest. It was in charge of the Misses Gibert and Miss Hunter. The decision as to which was the most attractive turnout was made by popular vote of those present. The polls opened after the parade had made several circuits of the path and closed at 5 P. M., Mrs. George B. De Forest and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson being in charge of the balloting. The participants in the parade were Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Miss Edith Colford, Arthur Gammell, Hugo Fritsch, Miss Grosvenor, Miss King, Miss Thaw, Miss Pearson, Miss Davies, Miss Josephs, and Miss Mason. The votes were counted inside Beaulieu by James Otis and F. B. Hoffman, the former announcing the result from the steps. Arthur Gammell received 815 votes, Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., 402, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt 325. Each of the others received a substantial vote. The first prize was a silver-mounted riding whip, the second a gold bonbon box, and the third a silver vinaigrette. The winning cart was a mass of blue hydrangeas, which hid from view all of Master Gammell except his head. Master Oelrichs's decorations were goldenrod and cattails. Miss Vanderbilt sat within a bed of roses.

Fancy dances by the children followed the parade, at the close of which the fête was at an end. Three thousand dollars was realized.

The ushers were R. C. Derby, Jr., H. B. Hoffman, P. G. Birckhead, H. F. Robinson Beverley Robinson, S. Noyes, Robert Noyes, Herbert Stockton, J. F. Brice, Reginald Vanderbilt, F. H. Kane, Willing Spencer, and H. R. Winthrop, Jr.

Prof. Wisner continued the course of French conferences to-day at the cottage of Mrs. William Post, the subject being, "Ernest Renan et sa Soeur." Among those present were Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, Miss Hunter, the Misses Stevens, Miss Eustis, Miss Celestine Eustis, Mrs. John C. O'Connor, Miss Laura J. Post, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. William S. Wells, Mrs. Shirley Erving, Miss Gammell, and Mrs. Alexander Barrett.

Mrs. J. B. Trevor and Miss Trevor closed their Pinard cottage to-day and went to Yonkers. Mrs. Frederic H. Allen left for Pelham Manor, where she will be followed Tuesday by her father, Frederic W. Stevens, and Count and Countess Orlowski, who will visit her for a time before returning to Russia. Fernando Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. John Mayer and Craig W. Wadsworth were among those leaving Newport to-day.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice entertained at dinner this evening. The decorations were white Japan lilies. Mrs. T. F. Kane, Mrs. G. M. Hutton, and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs also entertained this evening. Mrs. Brice and Mrs. H. M. Brooks have cards out for large dinner companies this evening. Mrs. Brooks will also entertain Sunday evening.

Some Prominent Visitors.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew made a visit here to-day to consult with Cornelius Vanderbilt regarding some important business matters. He arrived at 10 o'clock and at 4 P. M. he returned to New-York. Major E. St. Clair Pemberton of the Royal Engineers of the British Army and Mrs. Pemberton arrived to-day. They are at the New Cliffs Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., returned from New-York.

Among the other prominent arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt, W. B. Kunhardt, Mrs. T. H. Mosher, Frank Moorehead, John A. Theis, Sidney Watts, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Willis of New-York, Mrs. M. K. Elmer of Bridgeton, N. J.; Ellwood Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rogers, A. A. Swallow, Mr. and Mrs. William O. Wales of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Oakes of Bloomfield, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chandler of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Donnell, H. R. Heyl, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McClelland of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Frothingham, G. W. Larkham, Mrs. W. A. Suddard of Providence, Walter C. Leach of Minneapolis, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Porter of Minneapolis.

Bancroft Ready to Take in Stores.

The cruiser Bancroft came off the dry dock at the navy yard in Brooklyn yesterday, and is in good condition. She will go to Tompkinsville this evening and anchor, and will then take in her stores. When ready, the cruiser will sail for Gibraltar, where she will await orders from the Admiral of the European squadron. The Bancroft will carry a number of men who will relieve other men on the various cruisers in the European fleet.

VICTORY FOR ISAAC A. HOPPER.

The Trouble Between the Contractor and Commissioner Haffen Settled.

Michael Kennedy, a workman for Isaac A. Hopper, contractor for the Third Avenue Bridge, who was arrested a week ago today on a charge of stealing forty tons of paving stones, was discharged by Magistrate Mott, in the Morrisania Court, yesterday.

Kennedy was arrested on the complaint of Col. J. J. Mooney, Chief Inspector under L. F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. At the time of the arrest he was keeping tally of a lot of paving stones that had been removed to make way for work on the bridge approaches, and were being loaded into a scow at the foot of Lincoln Avenue. Mooney demanded to see Kennedy's permit, and, when informed that Mr. Hopper had a volume of permits in his office, he ordered Kennedy's arrest, charging him with larceny.

At the hearing yesterday, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton appeared for Mr. Hopper, and C. Farley represented the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Farley stated that the dispute as to whether Commissioner Haffen or the Department of Public Works had jurisdiction over the construction of the new bridge was decided several weeks ago by the Corporation Counsel in favor of the Department of Public Works, and that Commissioner Haffen had been so informed. The contract for the erection of the bridge over the Harlem was made between the Department of Public Works and Mr. Hopper to the exclusion of Commissioner Haffen, and under the contract Mr. Haffen had no right to act.

Mr. Dayton stated that there was no evidence of larceny, inasmuch as Mr. Hopper's contract gives him the ownership of all material removed, and Kennedy was lawfully employed.

Col. Mooney did not appear. The question of the necessity of Mr. Hopper having a permit from Commissioner Haffen being settled by the decision of the Corporation Counsel, Kennedy was discharged.

Messrs. Hopper, Dayton, and Farley then went to Commissioner Haffen's office, but the Commissioner was not in. They had an hour's talk with Deputy Commissioner Jacob Seabold. Mr. Hopper said afterward that a satisfactory settlement had been reached, but he would not explain what the settlement was further than to state that Commissioner Haffen would offer no further interference. Mr. Hopper said, in explanation of his own position:

"Commissioner Haffen told me several times that he proposed to assert his authority by making an arrest, and I told him to arrest me, not any of my men. I applied to him for a permit to store material in the streets last June and did not get it until September. In the meantime he had submitted that matter to the Corporation Counsel and got a decision giving me the right to use the streets. That courtesy on my part was voluntary, because I already had the Corporation Counsel's decision in my pocket. Mr. Haffen has been mad all the time. Now the trouble is settled."

LIQUOR CERTIFICATE HIDDEN.

Vain Search for One Assigned by J. Foley to a Brewing Company.

The Bavarian Star Brewing Company has been trying, with the aid of Deputy Sheriff McGivney, to discover where James Foley of 225 West Sixteenth Street has hidden his liquor tax certificate.

The deputy has searched in vain for several days for the certificate. He says that he has examined the interior walls of Foley's saloon, but cannot find the missing certificate. In a sworn statement, the Deputy Sheriff avers that the liquor tax certificate "is not posted up" or "displayed in a conspicuous place," as required by law. He also says that he has questioned Foley's bartender as to the whereabouts of the certificate, and the bartender cannot throw any light upon the mystery.

McGivney's search for the certificate was instigated by the Bavarian Star Brewing Company in an attempt to replevin it. The company says it owns the certificate, under an assignment from Foley. Failing to find the license, counsel for the Bavarian Star Brewing Company secured an order from Judge McCarthy of the City Court for the arrest of Foley.

In support of the application for Foley's arrest, it was alleged that the Bavarian Star Brewing Company is the owner of and entitled to the immediate possession of the certificate, issued in Foley's name. It is alleged that on June 15, 1896, the certificate was issued to Foley for the premises at 225 West Sixteenth Street. The value of the certificate is placed at $533.33. The company says that the certificate has been hidden by Foley, who has prevented the Sheriff from seizing it to the plaintiff's damage to the amount of $66.66.

Charles Heidenheimer, Vice President of the Bavarian Star Brewing Company, filed an affidavit in which he avers that when the certificate was issued to Foley the company paid for it. Foley assigned it to the company and agreed to surrender it upon demand. Foley refused, however, to surrender it when a demand was made. The Deputy Sheriff says the bartender told him that Foley carried the certificate in his pocket.

Foley was arrested under Judge McCarthy's order and was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $600 bail.

NO RESPONSE TO SERENADE.

So the "Extra Place Gang" Attacked Refreshments for a Silver Wedding.

The "Extra Place gang" almost created a riot in East Houston Street early yesterday morning because an old-time eastside custom had been disregarded at a silver wedding anniversary.

A hundred guests were assembled in the happy home of Frederick Voegelin and wife, at 224 East Houston Street. None of the members of the "Extra Place gang" had been invited, but that fact did not deter them from giving a serenade on tin pans and horns under the windows. There were several intermissions for acknowledgement in the shape of refreshments. But no response came.

The serenaders then determined to pillage the basement, wherein, it was learned, a quantity of beer and wines had been stowed for the wedding. The violins and the waltz in the parlors were suddenly interrupted by the crash of a door. Everybody, led by the host, made a dash down the narrow stairway. Fifteen of the serenaders had gained access to the provisions. A fierce but brief struggle ensued. The superior numbers of the guests forced the raiders to retreat. The basement doors were then doubly barred and locked. Festivities were resumed.

There was another attack about 2 o'clock yesterday morning as the guests were departing. Acting Captain Herlihy and a detective of the East Fifth Street Station put the marauders to flight. Charles Does of 113 Clinton Street and Peter Marg of 254 East Houston Street were captured. They could not be identified as those who took part in the first raid, as Magistrate Brann fined them each $5 for disorderly conduct in Essex Market Court yesterday. In default they were committed to prison.

The Mayor Praises the Police.

The Police Commissioners received a communication from Mayor Strong yesterday, in which he said:

"I write to express my felicitation upon the admirable manner in which the police force has conducted itself during the entire time of the visit of the Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, both while in attendance upon him and in the localities where his presence caused large numbers to congregate. I noted with especial care the parade of the police force through the plaza in Union Square, and the manner in which the crowd assembled was handled by the men of the force. Through you I express to the Chief, the officers, and men my appreciation of their discipline and effectiveness upon that occasion, and am quite sure it is equally appreciated by others."

DID STRIKERS DRUG HIM?

James Foley Says They Did to Keep Him from Going to Work.

James Foley, a carpenter, thirty-five years old, of 165 Third Avenue, had an interesting story to tell Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, when he was arraigned by Policeman Frank of the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of intoxication.

Frank told Magistrate Cornell that he found Foley asleep Thursday night at 7 o'clock on a stoop in front of 112 West Eighteenth Street. He said that Foley seemed to be stupefied, and he took him to the station in a patrol wagon.

Foley told Magistrate Cornell that he was a carpenter. He said that he saw in the papers that there was a strike in the Siegel-Cooper Company's store, on Sixth Avenue, and as he knew that the store would need workmen, he took his two boxes of tools and went to the place at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon to apply for a position. He said that he was met half a block away by some pickets of the strikers, and they induced him to go into a saloon on Eighteenth Street, near Seventh Avenue.

There they asked him to take a drink, and he took a glass of beer. The men then begged him not to go to work, and he told them that he needed the money badly, as several of his family were sick, and he felt that he ought to earn every cent he could. He told the pickets that he had been out of work for some time past, and this work seemed to be a godsend.

Foley declared that when the men saw that they could not persuade him not to apply for work they asked him to take another drink. He said that he finally said that he would take one more drink of beer, and that within two minutes after he took it he began to feel dizzy, and then, he said, he remembered nothing more. He declared that the strikers must have drugged him and then carried him out of the saloon to the street. He said that they had taken his two boxes of tools, which he valued at $25.

Policeman Frank said he believed that the man had been drugged, as he was more stupefied than intoxicated when arrested.

Magistrate Cornell was much impressed by Foley's story, and said that it was a case to be investigated. He asked Foley if he could identify the men who had enticed him to take his two drinks of beer, and Foley said that he thought he would know them again. Magistrate Cornell thereupon discharged Foley, and told Policeman Frank, whose beat is in front of the store, to thoroughly investigate the story.

CAT'S WARNING NOT HEEDED.

Sporty Saw a Burglar, but Failed to Attract Attention.

If Miss Sarah Weismer, who lives at 63 West Fifty-second Street, had placed more confidence in a cat which belongs to her, and which she calls Sporty, she might have caught a burglar in her residence Tuesday morning.

Miss Weismer and her neice, Miss Frances R. Smith, were at breakfast in the basement. Sporty, the cat, was comfortably situated on a chair. Without any reason apparent to Miss Weismer and Miss Smith, Sporty jumped from his comfortable position, and, with upraised hair and tail, made a belligerent bee-line to the foot of the staircase.

He mewed and mewed, and evidently was dissatisfied. Miss Weismer thought Sporty was simply in a bad temper, and gathered him in her arms and took him back to the room where she and Miss Smith were taking breakfast.

A few minutes later Anna Salverson, who is employed by Miss Weismer, had occasion to go up stairs and into the room of Henry Smith, a lodger in the house. In a few minutes Miss Salverson ran down stairs shrieking. She told Miss Weismer that burglars had been in the house, that she had found all the drawers in Mr. Smith's dressing case open.

Miss Weismer went to a window and shouted "Police!" A policeman responded, and, pistol in hand, went through the house. He found no burglar. He then went to the Twenty-third Precinct Station, in Fifty-first Street, and reported the case. Capt. Stainkamp assigned detectives to investigate the matter. They went to Miss Weismer's house and made a search of the place. In the room of Mr. Smith, the lodger, they found a bunch of keys and a small screwdriver. The keys were not of the skeleton variety, and were tied with a brown ribbon. The screwdriver was of the pattern used by sewing-machine operators.

The impression of the police is that some sneakthief followed a butcher's clerk into the house, but became scared and fled. Nothing of any value was taken.

Miss Smith reported to the police three months ago that her house had been robbed and silverware of considerable value stolen, but the police never found the thieves.

DELAY FOR JOSEPH REITMAN.

T. J. Campbell Trying to Save the Policeman from Dismissal.

Ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell appeared before the Police Commissioners yesterday in behalf of Patrolman Joseph Reitman of the Elizabeth Street Station, who was tried recently on charges made by Roundsman Kane.

The Roundsman accused Reitman of improperly patrolling and using threatening language to him. There have been a number of other complaints against Reitman, and the Commissioners have fined him heavily. When the last charges were made the Commissioners decided to dismiss Reitman from the force, and his case was to have been acted upon yesterday.

When the board went into session yesterday Mr. Campbell spoke to Commissioner Roosevelt about Reitman and begged the Commissioner to be lenient. Mr. Roosevelt replied that Reitman was a station house lawyer and a bad policeman, and that the board was bound to dismiss him.

"Oh, don't do that," pleaded the ex-Congressman. "Be charitable to all and bear malice to none."

"Mr. Campbell," said Mr. Roosevelt, "this policeman has been tried and had counsel to defend him. He does not deserve any sympathy."

Mr. Campbell asked that action in Reitman's case be delayed for a week. He said that he desired to submit some facts to the board.

"If we should do that for you," said Commissioner Roosevelt, "then we would have to do it for poor devils who have not got any friends."

Mr. Campbell said that he was acting as attorney for Policeman Reitman, and that his application for delay was made so that he might put in some new evidence.

The Commissioners finally agreed to lay the case over for one week.

A Walking Delegate Arrested.

George H. Ernst, walking delegate of the Carpenters' Brotherhood, was a prisoner before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday afternoon, on the complaint of Henry Clark, a non-union carpenter. Clark alleged that Ernst had been guilty of disorderly conduct in going into shops where he was employed and having him discharged as a non-union workman. Evidence was introduced to show that Clark was discharged from a shop at New Bowery and Roosevelt Streets, and also from a place at Grand and Forsyth Streets. The legal point of the case is whether Ernst was guilty of a breach of the peace in going into the shops where Clark was employed and procuring his discharge. Decision was reserved.

Emigrating from Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 11.—The failure of the Labrador fisheries has started another flood of emigration that is likely to result disastrously to the colony. About 120 emigrants left for the United States and Canada by the steamer Portia to-day. Several hundred more fishermen are arranging to follow within the next few weeks.

FRANK AGAN THE WINNER

BEAT OUT ROBERT J. IN THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE.

First Heat Paced in 2:03 1-4 and Won by the Buffalo Flier, the Track Record Being Easily Broken—In the Third Agan Came to the Front and Paced in Fine Style—Sphinxetta Betters Her Own Time in the Same Race.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 11.—The track events at Narragansett Park to-day included four races, one of which was the free-for-all pace, in which Robert J., Frank Agan, and Sphinxetta were entered. The track had dried out nicely after the drenching which it had received the last two days, but it was fully a second slow.

Fully 20,000 persons witnessed the events from the grand stand, quarter stretch, and infield, and great enthusiasm was manifested when the great racers made their first appearance. After losing two heats, Frank Agan captured three straight heats and the race. The first heat of the free-for-all broke the track record of 2:05¼ made in an exhibition by Hal Pointer at the State Fair of 1892.

In the third heat Sphinxetta, who had been entered by her owner, R. H. Franklin, simply to fill the race, broke her own time of 2:08½, pacing the mile slightly better than 2:08.

The second heat of the 2:15 class caused considerable dissatisfaction from a decision of the judges, whereby Azmon was set back from first to second place for running, the judges mistaking Germain for Azmon, when, in fact, the bay trotted the whole four heats without a single skip. The most exciting incident of the day was when Frank Agan drove Robert J. off his feet just before coming under the wire in the third lap. Summary:

Stake $1,000; 2:30 class; trotting.

Valence, ch. m., by Mambrino King-			
Dottle, by Almont, Jr., (Geers)	1	1	1
Bowman, b. c., (Beechy)	2	2	2
Vida Simmons, b. m., (Dore)	3	3	4
Mickey, r. c., (Golden)	4	4	3
Leighton, g. g., (Knapp)	5	5	4

Time—2:21; 2:19½; 2:20¼.

Stake $1,000; 2:35 class; pacing.

Clifford, b. g., by Osman-Nina, by Gen-			
eral Boon, (Cleary)	1	1	1
Mocking Boy, ch. h., (Geers)	5	2	2
Mose, g. g., (Wilson)	2	3	3
Peter Turney, g. g., (Kervick)	3	6	4
Laura W., ch. m., (Howard)	4	8	5
Queen Vitello, b. m., (Zimmer)	7	8	5
Beresford, blk. h., (Ernest)	6	5	8
Lady Leavitt, b. m., (Knapp)	8	7	6

Time—2:14¼; 2:13½; 2:13¾.

Free-for-all pace; purse $2,000.

Frank Agan, b. g., by Mikagan,			
(McCarthy)	2	1	1
Robert J., b. g., (Geers)	1	2	2
Sphinxetta, b. m., (Speers)	3	3	3

Time—2:03¼; 2:06; 2:05½; ——; ——; 2:06.

Racers to Go to California.

Quite a number of the horses now racing at the Gravesend track are destined for a Winter campaign in California, where the sport will be carried on on a more elaborate scale than ever from November to March.

Buck Massie, Souffle, and George Rose are to go West, Mr. Murphy having decided to try his luck there this Winter instead of at New-Orleans as heretofore. It is probable that C. T. Patterson, the young owner of Ornament, will visit the Pacific coast, taking Burlesque along with him aso. Typhoon II. and Ogden will probably go there also, to make the two and three year old racing interesting. That Ogden will race there is not yet certain, as Mr. Daly expects to make a campaign in the East with him next year, but John Campbell will certainly take on a lot of his lesser lights like Marietta, Madge D., and a few others. Muskalonge is certain to go, as Frank Arthur has arranged for a Western campaign.

Flying Dutchman, Captive, Damien, and Strathrol are to be shipped from here direct to San Francisco at the close of the Morris Park meeting, as their owner, "Pat" Dunne, will winter there. "Ed" Purser will be represented with Scarf Pin, Buckwa, and the rest of his string, and "Lucky" Baldwin will, of course, have his string sent there when he has finished his campaign here.

Eli Kindig, Lion Heart, St. Jacobs, and some other hurdleres and jumpers are booked for a Western campaign. If it should be determined to keep all of them in California for the rest of their lives, there would be no regrets expressed hereabouts.

To Race at Gravesend To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Arezzo, 113 pounds; Arabian, 113; Box, 113; Courtesy, 113; Salmak, 113; Ballyroe, 110; Ignarra, 110; Musician, 110; Martle L., 110; Boss O., 110; Tea Leaf, 110; Sir Frederick, 110.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs. Braw Lad, 113 pounds; Sir Moltke, 113; L. B., 110; Billad, 110; Confession, 110; Accordeon, 110; Bonnie Eloise, 110; Friendship, 110; Hi Daddy, 110; Miss Lillian, 110; Hint, 110; Yankee Heiress, 110.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth; handicap. Keenan, 117 pounds; Hanwell, 111; Belmar, 109; Long Beach, 95; Muskalonge, 95; Volley, 93; Kingstone, 85.

FOURTH RACE.—The Willow Stakes of $2,000; for fillies two years old. Five furlongs. Rhodesia, 115 pounds; Set Fast, 115; Euphemia L., 108; Swamp Angel, 108; Brey Bird, 108; Celoso, 108; Leonore, 108; Princess Flavia, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—The First Special of $2,500; for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter. Flying Dutchman, 115 pounds; Dutch Skater, 115; Ben Eder, 105; Marietta, 104; Ramiro, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. The Swain, 110 pounds; Handspun, 109; Bonaparte, 108; Hallstone, 108; Runaway, 107; Galilee, 107; Ameer, 107; Waltzer, 107; Glenmoyne, 104; Refugee, 98; Zanone, 98; Graziosa, 93.

SEVENTH RACE.—One mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles. Marcus, 155 pounds; Marble, 152; Winship, 152; Hustler, 152; McKee, 142; Alakuma, 132; Rinaldo, 132.

Senator Fleischmann's Plans.

Senator Fleischmann's string of racers have reached his home farm in Ohio, but the Senator and his son are still here, daily attendants at the Gravesend races. Mr. Fleischmann is satisfied with his campaign here this year in spite of the break down of Halma and other misfortunes that happened his horses. He will be back again next Spring, as he intends to race in the East exclusively hereafter. Halma will be bred to a number of mares next Spring as Mr. Fleischmann has reached the conclusion that more pleasure is to be derived from winning with a horse of his own breeding than with any purchased animal. An attempt will be made to train both Halma and Prince of Monaco next Spring, as "Bob" Tucker thinks they can be got up to a race. Both are to be entered in all the big Spring handicaps.

Long-Distance Racing Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—At the Doncaster meeting to-day the race for the Doncaster Cup, at two miles, was won by Laodamia, with The Rush second and Diana Forget third. In the race for the Doncaster Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a half, the Duke of Westminster's Labrador won, with Lord Zetland's Red Ray second and Sir R. Jardine's Nicholas third.

Joe Patchen's Pacing.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The pacing stallion Joe Patchen, at an adjourned meeting to-day at the Jefferson County Fair Grounds, paced an exhibition mile in an attempt to lower his record of 2:03. He made precisely the same time made by him in each of his two trials yesterday, namely, 2:06¾.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S REGATTAS.

Yacht Races to be Sailed Down the Bay and Up the Sound.

Four regattas are on the card for to-day. They are the races for the Larchmont Schooner Cup, at Larchmont, and a race for thirty-footers at the same place; a consolation race at the Atlantic Yacht Club for sloops and catboats, a catboat race of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club, and a special Fall regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club.

At Larchmont the schooners, the Colonia, the Emerald, the Amorita, and the Quisetta, will race for the cup valued at $500, and all the thirty-footers are entered for the special cup valued at $250.

At Sea Cliff the entries are: Thirty-Foot Class—The Wanda, H. H. Gordon; Winona, W. A. Porter; Dosoris II., G. P. Vail; Onaway, S. C. Pirie, Saynara, F. C. Swan; Qui Vive, A. W. Van Cott; the Nellie, Samuel Stenson; the Oconee, C. T. Pierce; the Mollie Bawn, F. M. Brown. Twenty-five-Foot Class—The Melita, O. K. Chellborg; the Mary S., E. B. Hall; the Weasel, T. E. Ferris; the Sat, F. M. Randall; the Presto, M. E. Hatfield; the Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby, and the Penelope, T. V. Ketcham.

The last special race of the season of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed to-day over the club courses off Greenwich, Conn. The entries are as follows: Special 34 Foot R. L.—Vorant, George G. Tyson. Special 21 Foot L. W. L.—Celia, W. S. Gould; Houri, E. B. Hart, Jr. Open Sloops, 20 Foot R. L. Class, Fixed Ballast.—Eos, P. T. Dodge; II. E. Z., Charles S. Towle.

Yawls.—Pawnee, E. D. Morgan Waterman; Sultan, John H. Cromwell, Yram, J. M. Hartshorn; Fidelio, Robert E. Tod; Consuelo, Arthur W. Calot; Gannet, Clement Guion, second.

Cabin Catboats, 30 Foot R. L. and Under.—Lizzie V., W. P. Vreeland; Dorsorta H., G. P. Vail and others; Volsung, J. and H. L. De Forest; Exonian, W. R. Fleming; Oconee, C. T. Pierce; Weasel, T. E. Ferris; Penelope, T. V. Ketcham; Drift, W. T. Bernard; Presto, H. R. Hatfield; Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby; Scat, F. M. Randall.

Open Catboats, Fixed Ballast, (Corinthian Rules.)—Sirene, R. Gutwater and F. S. Doremus; Osprey, C. H. Holmes; Elsie, R. H. Gillespie; Brant, J. C. Vardan; Bubble, A. M. Bradley; Dorothy, John E. Sanborn; Sid, A. W. Frost; Gosbird, Russell H. Nevins.

Special 15 Foot R. L. Class for Open Sloops, (Half Raters.)—Trilby, George G. Tyson; Paprika, C. S. Hoyt; Riverside, Riverside syndicate.

TWO HIGH-SPEED YACHTS.

Being Built for E. B. Warren and C. R. Flint at Nyack.

At Ayres's shipyard at Upper Nyack there are two high-speed steam yachts which are in process of construction. They are from designs by Charles Mosher of New-York City, and the larger one is for E. B. Warren of Philadelphia, formerly the controlling owner of the Barbour Asphalt Paving Company of that city. She is 83 feet long, 8½ feet beam, and 3 feet 6 inches draught. She is a single-screw boat, and will have a guaranteed speed of 30 miles per hour, and, if her designer is to be believed, she will do even better. She is constructed of mahogany, polished inside and out, and has guard rails extending all around of quartered oak. She is nearly completed and will be launched in about a month, and will be the highest powered boat in the world of her size. She is fitted with quadruple expansion engines of 800 horse power, which will turn the propeller of manganese bronze 3½ feet in diameter.

She has five steel bulkheads which divide her hull into six water-tight compartments, and her frames, angles, and channels are of Bessemer steel. She is fitted with a balance rudder of peculiar design, and her stern is the typical one which Mr. Mosher has made for all of his fast-class boats. Her accommodations forward consist of a cockpit, in which the steering gear, binnacle, &c., will be placed, aft of which are the toilet and wash room, ice chest, and china closet. Then come the engine room and the after cockpit, the latter containing transoms and lockers, extension table, wine chest, and an air-tight compartment which extends around the stern. Her decks are all polished mahogany, and she will have a permanent awning with sliding windows all around.

The second boat is somewhat smaller, with 3 feet beam, and she will be entirely open. She is being constructed for Charles R. Flint. She is of double skin, with frames and bulkheads of aluminium, and looks like an immense needle. The inner and outer planking are fastened at intervals with copper screws and are fastened to the frames by copper rivets. She is made as strong as possible, owing to the immense power of her engines, which are bound to be productive of considerable strain. There will be no awning or other upper works to catch the wind, and Mr. Mosher confidently expects her to travel more than 33 miles per hour. How much more he would not venture to conjecture. She is nearly completed and will be launched this season.

PUCK WINS THIS TIME.

Beat Asahi and Vaquero in Race for Thirty-Footers.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—The thirty-footers raced for sweepstakes to-day in a good southwesterly breeze, and the Puck, well handled by her owner, ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, won her first race of the season. The starting signal was heard at 2:35, and "Nat" Watson got Bayard Thayer's Asahi over the line first, but the advantage was not long held, for in the run before the wind to Dyer's Island Buoy she was outfooted by both the Wawa and Vaquero, the latter sailed by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea. The turn was made, first by the Wawa, at 3:38:21, and by the others as follows: Vaquero, 3:38:40; Asahi, 3:38:50; Puck, 3:39:04.

The beat back to Brenton's Cove, the finish, was a very pretty race, but the Vaquero and Asahi, between whose owners there is the greatest of good-natured rivalry, had a little race all by themselves. It appeared that the owner of each was content if the other was beaten, no matter who won the race, and so, while they were blanketing one another in turn, Commodore Morgan worried the Puck up to a position from which she won the race easily. The time was as follows:

Name and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Puck, E. D. Morgan	2:35:00	4:54:20	2:19:20
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	2:35:00	4:55:28	2:20:28
Asahi, Bayard Thayer	2:35:00	4:56:14	2:21:14
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	2:35:00	5:01:32	2:26:32

Bits of Yachting News.

The Misses Thayer of Roslyn, Long Island, have purchased the sixty-foot twin-screw naphtha yacht Blitz of Major C. F. Ulrich. Major Ulrich has purchased from Col. George Duryea the schooner yacht Carlotta through Seabury's agency. The steam yacht Judy has been sold to Alfred Carr.

C. B. Hogg's naphtha yacht Caroline won the championship of Pleasure Bay on Sept. 5, beating the Nina by twenty seconds.

The annual dinner of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be given on Saturday evening, Sept. 19, at 7:30 P. M., at the clubhouse on Oyster Bay. The club steamer will touch at the Montant Dock at Oyster Bay at 7 o'clock, and will return from the club float at 10:30 and 11:30 P. M. The Oyster Bay clubhouse will be closed for the season at noon on Monday, Sept. 21.

E. N. Dickinson's steam yacht Nooya has gone out of commission at Manning's basin.

The steam yacht Lagonda, S. H. Austin, Jr., has gone out of commission at Manning's basin.

H. M. Walter's steam yacht Nanada of the Atlantic Yacht Club has started for a cruise to Southern ports.

H. B. Ballantine's yacht Talisman has gone out of commission at Tebo's basin.

Commodore E. M. Brown's steam yacht Sylvia has gone out of commission at Port Jefferson.

The steam yacht Toinette, Robert D. Evans, has gone to South Boston to go out of commission.

The steam yacht Thespia, Robert Dows, is on the dry dock at Tebo's basin, being painted.

A. J. Drexel's new steam yacht Margarita is expected every day to arrive from the other side.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Passed east: Steam yachts Josephine, Peter A. B. Widener; Trophy, E. H. Bennett; Nereid, Albert J. Wise; Vision, F. H. Benedict; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Almy, Frederick Gallatin; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Eleanor, Robert A. Ballentine, and Sea Bird, A. Boudouine. Schooner yacht Alert, Clement A. Griscom. Sloop yachts Olga, C. P. Buchanan; Mad Cap, T. W. Sheridan; Infanta, Clifford V. Brokaw, and yawl Huron, Edward S. Hatch. Raters Mai, O. B. Jennings, and Hera, Ralph N. Ellis.

Passed west: Steam yachts Aida, W. F. Douglas; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Diane, William Crozier; Neaira, Charles A. Gould; Duquesne, T. R. Hostetter, and Empress. Sloop yacht Arrow, Edwin Oliver.

Left for the eastward: Schooner yacht Colonia, Clarence A. Postley. Sloop yacht Notus, Oliver C. Stevens, and yawl Pawnee, F. D. Morgan Waterman. Came to anchor from New-York: Schooner yacht Neaira, Henry K. McHarg.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 11.—Yachts arri

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales in North New-York—Details of Auction Offerings.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Schmuck & Montag, at $34,500, the two four-story brick flats on the west side of [illegible]nn's Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, each 25 by 75 by 100, and for Patrick Burns, at $6,500, the two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 70 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, 50 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Metropolitan Improvement Company, at $14,000, the plot 50 by 100.11 on the north side of West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 175 feet east of the Boulevard.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, by assignee's order, to Ida Reisenberg, at $2 over incumbrances, amounting to $29,016, four lots, each 30 by 100, on the north side of First Avenue, 250 feet west of Martha Avenue, and six lots at the northwest corner of Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Katonah Avenue, Woodlawn Heights.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold, under foreclosure, to Paul R. Towne, at $64,544, the two four-story brownstone dwellings 3 and 5 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 37 by 100.8½.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 243 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Mary J. O'Brien of 2,283 Bathgate Avenue, owner; cost, $6,000.

Bartholdi Avenue, north side, 91 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and store, by Sophie Duden of Yonkers, owner; cost, $2,500.

Morris Park Avenue, southeast corner of Fillmore Street, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, by Mary J. Barter of Morris Park Avenue, owner; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 250 feet east of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Theresa Coghlaw, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 313 East Seventy-first Street, Max Danzinger of 11 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick and stone hotel and tenement; cost, $15.

No. 229 Third Avenue, T. W. J. Foster of 204 East Nineteenth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $300.

One Hundredth Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, Henry Malbourn of 210 West Seventy-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 127 West Thirtieth Street, St. Philip's Church, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $104.

No. 8 Ludlow Street, Jacob Horowitz of 140 East Eighty-third Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Sept. 11.

SPRUCE ST, n e s, 13; Ellis L. Price, as executor, and others, to People's Trust Company, trust deed.....
FRONT ST, 295; Harriet L. Gallatin to Edwin A. Cruikshank.....$14,450
1ST AV, n w corner of 13th St, 43.3x80; Mary A. Larkin to John Plunkett..
MOTT ST, w s, Lot 116, Map of No. 1, Edward Livingston's property; also 283 Mott St; John Plunkett to Mary A. Larkin.....
SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. Larkin to John Plunkett.....
MOTT ST, 279 and 281; same to same.....
30TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Julia A. Belden to Annie E. White
22D ST, 345 East; Samuel Kempner and another to Elias Kempner, one-half part.
AVENUE A, 607; Samuel Kempner and another to same, one-half part.....
18TH ST, 404 East; same to same, one-half part.....
14TH ST, 347 East; same to same, one-half part.....
56TH ST, n s, 153.8 ft e of 9th Av, 17.10 x100.5; William Campbell to R. M. Martin.....
58TH ST, n s, 315 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; same to same.....
64TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2; Max Wolff to Belle Feldmark.....
6TH AV, n e ½ of Lot 284, map of village of Wakefield; Giacomo Di Gaetano to Annetta Di Gaetano .....
72D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; John McClave to Charlotte L. McClave.....
8TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of White Plains Av, 50x114; Annie Remington to Mary Vaccaro .....
75TH ST, 105 East; Wilhelmina Berry to Annie Ganzenmuller $0,500
CROSBY ST, 55; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Michael Scangarello and another 26,175
HOME ST, n e corner of Fox St, 25x100; Timothy Sullivan and wife to Moritz Brockmann .....
96TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 100.11x45; 96th St, s s, 45 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100.8; 94th St, s s, 255.2 ft e of 5th Av, 76.6x108.8; 94th St, s s, 831.8 ft e of 5th Av, 0.7x100.8; Jonas M. Libbey to F. A. Libbey, ½ part .....
LEE AV, e s, 61.2 ft s of 73d St, 17x70; William Boggs and wife to Joseph R. Stein .....
LEE AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 103d St, 25x95; E. V. Gormley and others to Louis L. Conway 17,500
123D ST, 408 to 422 East; Jonas M. Libbey to Frederick A. Libbey, ½ part..
101ST ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 240x100.11; same to same, ½ part .....
113TH ST, n s, 845 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Mary A. Larkin to John Plunkett.....
121ST ST, s s, 357 ft w of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Francis W. Pollock to Bertha Geggus 18,000
8TH AV, 2,282; August F. Bollenbacher and other to Hattie Levy .....
127TH ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x99.11; Kate C. Kelly to Sarah Crawford .....
11TH AV, e s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; Sidney I. Cowen, referee, to Frederick Pfeiffer and wife 11,350
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 880.4 ft n of 187th St, contains 3 121-1,000 acres; Jonas M. Libbey to Frederick A. Libbey.
WOODY CREST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 164th St, 87.6x100; William G. Verplanck and wife to Francis H. Weeks..
185TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Charles Wahlig and wife to F. A. Wahlig, ½ part.....
DALY AV, s e s, 339.11 ft n e of Freemont Av, 10.6x167.11x19.6x168.1; James A. Deering, referee, to Edward McCann 2,600
PROSPECT AV, old, s e s, 718.6 ft n e of Tremont Av, 66.1x150.2; Katharine Hensler to William Lahey.....
MORRIS ST, n s, 101 ft e of Railroad Av, 25x4; William A. Lilliendahl to Harriet A. Heylman.....
JENNINGS ST, s s, Lots 692 and 693, map of Section C, Tyse estate; 23d Ward Land Improvement Company to John Hansen .....
184TH ST, s e s, Lot 9, map of Peter Handiboe; Giacomo Di Gaetano to Annetta Di Gaetano.....
BAINBRIDGE AV, n s, 100 ft w of Suburban St, 75x112.3; also Suburban St, s w corner of Briggs Av, 35x100; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Frederick W. Meyer.....
BAINBRIDGE AV, n s, 100 ft w of Suburban St, 75x112.3; Frederick W. Meyer to Catherine McCormick.....
TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, 580.3 ft e of King's Bridge Road; also King's Bridge Road, 18.817 ft n of 155th St; Wicker Place, s s, 150 ft e of Jansen Av; also Jansen Av, e s, 185.5 ft e of Terrace View Av, and other property on Terrace View Av; Isaac M. Dickman and others to the Mayor, &c.....
LOTS 86, 87, and 88, map of McGraw estate; George Watson and wife to Michael O'Neill.....
2D AV, e s, 300 ft s of 2d St, 50x100, 24th Ward; Maria Muhlfeld to Louisa Heidt.....
ARTHUR ST, n s, Lots 872 and 873, map of Laconia Park; Henry Schmitz and wife to Daniel M. Gilloon.....
COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lot 21, map of Downing estate; Katherine Heuser to William Lahey.....

Recorded Leases.

KOHLER, Mrs. M., to John Daubhausen; 517 10th Av, 5 years.....$720
ROGGEN, Nathan, to Jacob M. I. Loss; 120 East Broadway, 5 years.....$1,000 to 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

BLUM, Morris, and wife to trustee of George Rudd, deceased; 42d St, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years.....$18,000
BRANDT, John F., to John Brandt; Park Av, (Railroad Av,) s e corner of 183d St, 1 year.....4,150
BUCHLER, Adam, to Augusta F. Hankel and Charles Blum; 199 East 4th St, lease, 5 years.....5,000
COOGAN, William, and wife to J. C. Julius Langbein; Washington Av, e s, 569 ft n of 180th St, 1 year.....2,500
CONWAY, Louis L., to the New Church Board of Publication; Lexington Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 103d St, 5 years.....10,000
FARRINGTON, Horace J., and wife to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 240 West 21st St, 3 years.....22,000
GEGGUS, Bertha, to Frederick W. Pollock; 121st St, s s, 337 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years.....2,000
GUMPERT, Carl F., and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; Morris Park Av, s s, 25 ft n of Van Nest St, 1 year.....1,700
HAAS, Solomon, and wife to Herman and Henry Sonn; s w corner of 36th St and 2d Av, demand.....30,000
HANSON, John, and wife to William Wetterer; Jennings St, s s, 126 ft w of Southern Boulevard, (three mortgages.) 3 years 6,000
SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; same property, (three mortgages,) 1 year.....2,400
JUNGE, Henry, and wife to Gretchen Hemmel; 109 and 111 West 103d St, 1 year 2,000
JOSEFSOHN, Israel, and wife, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 116 Ludlow St, 3 years.....15,000
KLEIN, Andrew, to Maria A. Froelich; 53d St, s s, 302.1 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 4,000
McCANN, Edward, to William B. Fleming, trustee; Daly Av, s e s, 339.11 n e of Tremont Av, 3 years.....1,800
MENZLER, Christian, and wife to Henry & Philip Stiehl; Lenox Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 129th St, 1 year.....2,500
McCLAVE, JOHN, to Hannah M. McClave; 11th Av, w s, 24.8 ft s of 22d St, and other property, leasehold, 6 months..9,670
SAME to Albert McClave; same property, 6 months.....5,514
OLSSON, Andrew, and wife to Judson S. Todd; Eagle Av, w s, 235 ft n of Morrisania Branch Railroad, 1 year.....10,000
PFEIFFER, Frederick, to Harlem Savings Bank; 11th Av, e s, 50 ft n of 173d St, 1 year 7,000
REILLY, John, to Thomas McManus; Washington Av and Madison Av; Lots 29 and 34, map of Lexington Place, note.....2,500
REILLY, Michael, and wife to same; 156th St and 155th St, Lots 631 and 683, map of Melrose, south, note.....2,500
REILLY, Annie and Michael, to Thomas McManus; 115th St, n s, 170 ft e of 1st Av, note.....2,500
RUGGIERO, Antonio, to Ella P. Kimball; Jerome St, n s, Lot 8, map of new village of Jerome, installments..450
STEIN, David J., and wife to the Bowery Savings Bank; 181 24 St, 1 year 7,000
SEIFERD, Lena, to William Harvey; Crotona Av, s e corner of Elmwood Place, 3 years 3,000
WEEKS, Francis H., to William G. Ver Planck; Woody Crest Av, e s, 50 ft s of 164th St, 2 years 600

Assignments of Mortgages.

COCK, Thomas F., and another, trustees of Louise De F. Cock, to Thomas F. Cock and another, trustees of Lodise De F. Cock, deceased $18,050
DI GAETANO, Giacomo, to Salvatore Costa 333
GREACEN, Thomas E., to Charles Campbell 3,000
HOLLAND, Alice M., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company 1
ROSENTHAL, Samuel, to John Braun....3,500
SUTPHEN, John S., to Sarah H. Wood..18,000
TAYLOR, Catharine A., and others, executors of Moses Taylor, to Catharine A. Taylor and others, trustees for A. S. Pyne 1,600
SAME to same, trustees for Kate W. Winthrop 1,600
SAME to same, trustees for Mary Lewis..1,600
SAME to same, trustees for George C. Taylor 1,600
SAME to same, trustees for Henry A. C. Taylor 1,650
THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Sarah E. Woodbury 8,131
WEIL, Jonas, and Bernard Mayer to Fanny Bach 7,587
WITTNER, Hulda, to Charles E. Ring .. 1,200
WEEKS, Francis H., to Thomas F. Cock and another, trustees for Louise De F. Cock 18,000

Lis Pendens.

WOOSTER ST, w s, 100 ft s of Bleecker St, 74.8 x100x74.6x100; John M. Cornell against Flora Sawyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
75TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; John Aspinall and others, trustees, against Joseph Moses and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
109TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11 Israel M. Schloss against Edward J. Donohue and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
87TH ST, s s, 35.2 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.8; Emily Gluf against Johanna Baumann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
UNION SQUARE, 39; Lawrence Houlihan against William H. Schmohl, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
11TH ST, n s, 268 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Sarah Moser against Margaret Pumey and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 95x125; York Metal Lath Manufacturing Company against Charles Eggers and Edward Bissinger, owners and contractors $210
127TH ST, 138 West; P. Zoccolo against Margaret Smith and William G. Maas, owners, and Frank Smith, contractor.. 761
238TH ST, s w corner of Katonah Av, 120x60; Vincenzo Mangialetti against Francis S. Raisenberger, owner and contractor 90
1ST AV, w s, 50 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; Patrick Reddy against Bertha Volkening, owner, and George Mongo, contractor 146
102D ST, n s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 123x100; same against same.....108
UNION SQUARE, 39, w s; William H. Schnable against Jacob & Son, owners, and Balthasar Diehl, contractor, continued 792
151ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 28x100; Manchester & Hookey against Henry Ewald, owner, and Owen Toker, Frank Granzado, and Charles H. Orne, owners, and Henry Ewald, contractor .....
WEST END AV, n w corner of 86th St, 104.8x150; Theodore and Henry Smith against St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, owner, and Atlas Iron Construction Company, contractor, lien continued. 136
52D ST, 329 and 331 West; Jacob A. Zimmermann against Eleanor Robinson, owner, and Frederick H. Klingman, contractor 8,132
150TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x118.6; Frederick Schmidt against Babette Blumenthal 803

FEDERAL COURTS.

Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department.

David Gibbs and another, respondents, against Mary Louisa Prindle, appellant.—Argued by Davison & Delaney for appellant, I. D. Roods for respondents.

Hamilton Hall, as administrator of the goods and chattels of Nellie Hall, deceased, respondent, against the village of Glens Falls, appellant.—Argued by C. S. Fuches for respondent, James H. Bain for appellant.

Charles L. Buharman, appellant, against Alexander Sowle, John Cochrane, and Sarah E. Sowle, respondents.—Argued by Majendie Johnston for appellant, John H. Burke for respondents.

Carrie E. Holden, appellant, against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, respondent.—Argued by E. T. Brackett for appellant, John De Witt Peltz for respondent.

Anna Osmun, as administratrix, against Henry J. Teeter, respondent; J. Augustus Smith, appellant, against John B. Judson and Alvah H. Rogers, respondents; Lizzie A. Conklin, respondent, against the City of Elmira, appellant; M. Francis Drury, appellant, against Henry C. Finch and Wallace Cleveland, respondents; submitted without argument.

General calendar for Monday, Sept. 14: Nos. 58, 72, 65, 29, 37, 99, 102, 103.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Benjamin Ehrman, Herman Fleugel, Salome Furroy.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Huber vs. Bucki (two cases)—Charles A. Jackson. Sigrist vs. Caron—Wilber McBride. Moulton vs. Smith—Daniel P. Ingraham. Silva vs. Leland—Hamilton Odell. Matter of Bungay Street—David Welch. Matter of Naegle Avenue—David Welch.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—CHARLES INFELD.—Charles Infeld, jobber in plushes, cloakings, and rugs at 197 Wooster Street, made an assignment yesterday to Alexander Rosenthal, of 234 Broadway, giving preferences to Fannie Spitzer for $2,000, the State Bank for $510, Louis Kramer & Co. for $600, and A. Beller for $300. He has been in the rag business for thirty years, and added plushes, &c., a few years ago. He went into bankruptcy in 1877. He claimed a month ago to have assets of $48,000 and liabilities of $12,000. An attachment was obtained against him yesterday for $5,646 by R. Smith & Co. on the allegation of a former employe that on Tuesday a large amount of rags was removed from the store to a storage warehouse in West Tenth Street, but the attachment was withdrawn and vacated the same day.

—STANDARD SHIRT WAIST COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Oppenheim & Seamon, doing business as the Standard Shirt Waist Company, at 21 Wooster Street for $1,000 in favor of Isaac Blumberg on two demand notes to the order of Joseph Spektorsky. Payment of the notes was demanded on Thursday, but the company refused to honor them, saying that they had an agreement against the notes. The company's attorney said that he would take steps to have the attachment vacated.

—PERKINS & WELSH.—Another execution was received by the Sheriff yesterday against Perkins & Welsh, sugar importers at 41 Wall Street, who failed in January last, from Stern & Rushmore, attorneys for the Bank of America, on accepted drafts made by El Marquis de Apestegua in the name of two of his brothers and in his own name. The execution was for $50,974.

—AUSTIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—Judgment for $15,152 was entered yesterday against the Austin Consolidated Coal Company for 50 Broadway in favor of Richard J. Swancoat for the amount of bonds of the company held by him and for interest. The company was incorporated under New-York laws in 1895 with a capital stock of $500,000 as a consolidation of several coal companies in Texas. The company has been dormant, it is said, for a long time. William Remsen was President.

—EIDOLOSCOPE COMPANY.—The schedules of the Eidoloscope Company of 101 Beekman Street show liabilities of $28,815, nominal assets of $6,552, and actual assets of $2,802.

Out of Town.

—EDMOND SPEER.—Councilman Edmond Speer, who holds as sub-contractor a good deal of Passaic (N. J.) work, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors yesterday. His city contracts amount to considerable, but it is probable that they will be carried out by his bondsmen to save themselves from loss. His liabilities exceed his assets by $5,000, as nearly as can be estimated. He is the second contractor having business with the city to assign within a few weeks. Mr. Speer ascribes his troubles to difficulty in obtaining ready money on securities.

—FRANKLIN COTTON MILLS.—Pearce, Atkins & Co., proprietors of the Franklin Cotton Mills, Cincinnati, assigned yesterday for the benefit of creditors. Assets, $240,000; liabilities, $163,000. No preferences. Dull business and slow collections are the alleged causes of the failure.

—MANSON G. LARRABEE.—Manson G. Larrabee, a dry goods dealer of Portland, Me., assigned Thursday to Mellen E. Bolster of Portland and Edward B. Wilson of Newton, Mass. No statement of assets and liabilities has been made.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name given first being that of the debtor:

BARSTOW, Jacob P.—W. H. Cross.....	$179
BENNETT, Elias—W. Neely.....	90
BENTLEY'S CIRCUS COMPANY—S. G. Paterson	120
CHANDLER, Richard D.—J. Wordley..	209
CLARK, Henrietta—L. Fried.....	84
CULBERT, Archibald—P. and F. Corbin.	396
CUNNION, Daniel A.—Catholic School Book Company.....	45
DAVIS, George H.—G. W. Wirsing.....	574
DAVIDOV, Isidor, or Bernhard—Knickerbocker Real Estate Company.....	239
ELLIS, Alfred J.—J. Elias.....	122
FARLIN, Dudley—Continental National Bank	6,316
FARLEY, John J.—Twelfth Ward Bank..	277
GIGLIE, Guiseppe, and Leopold Herschkowitz—The People.....	1,000
GRENING, John, and James Hernon—J. R. Berbling.....	85
HEINRICH, Max and Bernard—J. F. Crotty	64
HELD, Zerlinda, and Bernard Hecht, executors—G. Hoadly.....	3,000
HOLT, Charles P.—C. L. H. Smith.....	118
JAMES HAY & CO.—J. R. Stewart.....	1,747
KLEINMANN, Emanuel, John Wolford, and Andrew C. Kolb—C. G. Yohn.....	1,846
KOENFELD, Ignatz—K. Strohofer.....	95
LEROY W. FAIRCHILD & CO.—W. H. Heine Moore, seven judgments.....	11,252
LEVEY, Manuel M.—Laumann.....	313
LEWES, Joseph—Remington Arms Company	87
LINSKY, Patrick—Thomas Conville Brewing Company.....	143
MESEROLE, William H.—J. H. Jacobs...	194
MYERS, Samuel F. and Marcus A., and Simon Blumauer—Manhattan Company..	2,782
NAVARRO, Antonia, and Roque Guiterrez —H. C. Haskell.....	2,813
PATEK, Louis—A. P. Wagner.....	24
PATTERSON, Nettie H., and Frances J. Treadwell—E. J. Merrian.....	72
PONTHIER, Carlos M.—A. L. Perves.....	84
POSTEL, Charles J. M.—J. T. Huner Company	860
REILLY, John—W. G. Phillips.....	25
SAMUELS, MARKS & SAMUEL—Samuel H. Herrmann	305
SMITH, Eli, and John H. Pennington—N. Dullmeyer	571
THE AUSTRIAN CONSOLIDATED COAL Company	15,152
TRILLARD, August A., administrator—J. X. Everitt	700
SAME—C. Bonynge.....	248
TRILLARD, August A., administrator—J. W. Goff.....	160
SAME—J. F. C. Blackhurst.....	100
SAME—S. D. Levy.....	83
SAME—J. Martine.....	69
WELSH, Osgood, Benjamin F. Butler, and John F. Gray—The Bank of America	50,994
X RAY MANUFACTURING AND EXHIBITING Company—S. M. Whiting.....	43

THIRTEEN HORSES LOSE LIFE.

Stable and Most of Its Contents Destroyed in Half an Hour.

Fire was discovered in the hay loft of the large frame stable at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and in less than half an hour the stable and thirteen horses had been destroyed. The building, which was owned by J. Sergeant Cram, former Dock Commissioner, was 50 by 150 feet.

A policeman and a number of citizens tried to save twenty-one horses that were in the stable. By the time eight horses were led out the flames drove the rescuers away, and thirteen horses were left to their fate. Their screams as the flames attacked them were heartrending. One of the horses saved was a stallion, said to be worth $3,000. No one knew the owner of the stallion, which was taken to a stable in the neighborhood.

The burned horses belonged to butchers, grocers, and milkmen, who leased stalls in the stable. The loss on the building is $1,500, and on the burned horses $3,000. Besides, there were wagons, harness, and feed in the stable worth $1,000 more. The building was not insured.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, cooler, southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, generally fair, cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, preceded by showers in western portions, easterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, preceded by showers in northern portion, cooler in northern portion, easterly winds, becoming northerly. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair Saturday morning, followed by showers, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, light showers, variable winds. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion, much cooler in the interior, variable winds, becoming northerly. EASTERN TEXAS, showers, clearing Saturday afternoon, cooler in the interior, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northeasterly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, much cooler, northeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, light showers, clearing Saturday afternoon, cooler, northerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, light showers, clearing and colder Saturday afternoon, light to fresh variable winds, becoming northerly. INDIANA, fair, cooler, northeasterly winds. ILLINOIS and LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, light to fresh northeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, light to fresh northerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, light to fresh easterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, followed by showers in northern portion, easterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, light showers, easterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and IOWA, fair, easterly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, southwesterly winds. MISSOURI, generally fair, northeasterly winds. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. WYOMING, generally fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, preceded by showers in southern portion, northerly winds.

Disabled City of Worcester Here.

The steamer City of Worcester of the Norwich Line, which was disabled off New-London, Conn., on Wednesday, and towed into that port, was brought to her pier in this city yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New-York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Large size Marvin Safe at a bargain; latest pattern; good condition. CURTIS MFG. CO., 95 Chambers St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

24 EAST 75TH ST.—Large and single rooms; en suite or singly: table and appointments first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

58 EAST 66th ST.—Floor, two large rooms and bath, together or singly; private family; gentlemen.

58 EAST 66th ST.—Floor, two large rooms, with private bath; together or singly; one or two gentlemen; private family; references.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK COTTAGES
ONE OF THE ELEGANT COTTAGES AT WAWBEEK LODGE can now be engaged for 1897, by the month or full season.
THESE COTTAGES have six rooms each, are superbly furnished; hot and cold water, bath, toilets, and electric bell connection with the hotel, and are unequalled in location and furnishing by any in the mountains.
ONE COTTAGE now occupied by Sheffield Phelps, Esq.
VERY ACCESSIBLE via Tupper Lake or Saranac Inn Stations; 8 miles' drive or sail on Saranac Lake; steamer and naphtha launch several times daily.
RENT $800 THE SEASON OR $500 PER MONTH.
Board in hotel $100 per week for 6 persons.
PHOTOGRAPHS and information at "SCOFIELDS," Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, or address URIAH WELCH, WAWBEEK, N. Y. (Hotel remains open until October.)

NEW-YORK—Staten Island.

SOUTH BEACH, Staten Island.
Frequent Boats from foot of Whitehall St.
Finest Bathing near New-York.

VERMONT.

BEFORE RETURNING HOME VISIT LAKE Memphremagog and enjoy the rich Autumn foliage and dry mountain air. OWL'S HEAD HOTEL, Newport, Vt.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER, AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

91 & 93 Madison Ave.
To let, partly furnished, containing
40 ROOMS, Elevator, Steam Heat, &c.
all in first-class order.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine and 509 5th Ave.

38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—4-story high-stoop house to rent for the season. Fully furnished. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., 51 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

"POILLON,"
Central Park West, corner 61st St.
Elegant apartments; all modern conveniences. Ready for occupancy on September 1st.
For information please apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., AGENTS,
51 Liberty,
or to owner on premises.

120 EAST 34th.—Fine apartments to rent from Oct. 1; electric light and coal and wood for range supplied; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 9 ROOMS, bath, and butler's pantry. 380 East 17th St., corner, 50 feet front, overlooking Stuyvesant Square. Apply to Janitor.

MODERN APARTMENTS BETWEEN 23D and 59th Sts., from $1,200 to $3,000. MILLS, 508 5th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

CANAL AVENUE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court.—City and County of New-York.—FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiff, vs. ALFRED D. KNAPP et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of August, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned referee, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the third day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which are known and designated as lots numbers eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen on the map entitled "Map of Property belonging to John H. Cheever, situate in Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, New-York City, made by Robert L. Waters, City Surveyor, dated February 17th, 1892, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York by the Number 1024," and which, when taken together, are bounded and described as follows, namely:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of a strip of land designated on said map as Canal Avenue, distant two hundred and fifty feet (250) northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly along the northerly line of lot Number Ten on said map one hundred and seven (107) feet and 88-100 of a foot to the westerly side of the Mott Haven Canal, and thence northerly along the westerly side of the Mott Haven Canal two hundred (200) feet to the southerly line of lot Number Nineteen on said map, and thence westerly along said southerly line of said lot Number Nineteen one hundred and ten feet and 82-100 of a foot to the easterly side of a strip of land designated on said map as Canal Avenue, and thence southerly along the said easterly side of said strip of land designated as Canal Avenue two hundred (200) feet to the northerly line of lot No. Ten at the point of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less; together with all the right, title and interest of the said Alfred D. Knapp and Leonore Knapp, his wife, of, in and to the strip of land laid out by the said John H. Cheever, and designated on said map as Canal Avenue, lying in front of or along the above-described premises to the centre line thereof; subject, however, to the right of way of the owners of other lots shown on said map, and bounded on said avenue over the said Canal Avenue;

Together with a right of way over the strip of land designated on said map as temporary right of way in common with others entitled thereto to pass and repass from Canal Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street;

Together with all the right, title and interest of the said Alfred D. Knapp and Leonore, his wife, of, in and to a right of way by boat through the lock gate of the Mott Haven Canal at or near its junction with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and by the said canal to and from the above-described premises, subject as hereinafter set forth. Subject to the covenants and conditions contained in or referred to in the deed by John H. Cheever and wife, dated December 16th, 1892.

Dated New-York, September 2, 1896.

BYRON TRAVER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.
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70 SOUTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBANY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MARY J. HAYNES, Clarence W. Haynes, Louisa A. Pollock, The Union County Bank of Rahway, N. J.; William Teal, Joachim Baas, Eva Bechtel, as executrix of the last will and testament of George Bechtel, deceased; Adolph Kassner, William S. Lounsbury, The American University Magazine Publishing Company, James Wilton Brooks, The Boston Towboat Company, Fred. B. Dalzell, William F. Dalzell, William J. Pollock, Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Ephraim Cutter, President of American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Matilda E. Ackley, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of August, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the third day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, on South Street, fronting the East River, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the south line of De Peyster Street with the west line of South Street and running toward Pine Street twenty-six feet, (26 ft.,) or one-half the distance from De Peyster to Pine Street, ta a lot formerly owned by Robert Bowne, and from thence along the line of the last-mentioned lot about fifty-six feet, (56 ft.,) more or less, to another lot, formerly owned by Thomas Eddy; thence on a line of the last-mentioned lot about twenty-six feet (26 ft.) to De Peyster Street; thence bounded by De Peyster Street to the corner of De Peyster and South Streets about sixty feet to the place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 70 South Street, in the City of New-York.—Dated August 11th, 1896.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

TRACEY & COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1896, at the same time and place.—Dated September 3d, 1896.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

TRACEY & COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y

DELEGATES TALK OF FIGHT

QUARREL OF FRIENDS AND ENEMIES OF T. J. CAMPBELL.

Republican Convention Adjourned Without Making the Nomination of Which the Congressman Is Sure —Police Kept Busy Preventing a Clash of Factions—Insinuation of Sharp Practice by Campbellites in Dealing with Collins's Followers.

The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District did not nominate a candidate for Congress last night, but adjourned until the evening of Monday, Sept. 21, when, it is confidently asserted, ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell will be indorsed. Mr. Campbell has already been nominated by the Ninth Congressional District Democratic League, a sound-money organization, and he seeks Republican indorsement on the grounds that he is a McKinley tariff man, having voted against the Wilson tariff law, and a supporter of sound money, having voted for the repeal of the Sherman silver-purchase clause in 1893.

He is opposed, however, by a considerable number of delegates to the Republican Convention, because they say a Democrat has no right to a Republican nomination. This opposition, which is led by John J. Collins of the Fourth Assembly District, was out in force last night, and before the convention met a determined effort was made by ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray and other friends of Mr. Campbell to prevent delegates inimical to him from entering the hall. The result was that for a while a serious fight was threatened.

The convention, which had adjourned from last Thursday evening, met at 48 Orchard Street. The delegates arrived slowly and there were but a few in the hall when John J. Collins, with seventy-one delegates from the Fourth Assembly District, arrived. Stationed at the head of the stairs at the entrance to the hall were seven policemen from the Eldridge Street Station, under Roundsman Patton, and several delegates, representing the Campbell interests. As soon as Mr. Collins made his appearance there was a row. He tried to get Patrick Haeber, an Inspector of street paving, into the hall as a delegate, and Secretary Leonard W. Simmons protested. Mr. Simmons declared that Mr. Haeber was not a delegate, and that he was ineligible because he held a public office. Mr. Collins insisted that Mr. Haeber was a properly qualified delegate, and, turning to Roundsman Patton, he demanded that Mr. Haeber be admitted. The Roundsman said he could not interfere; he was there simply to preserve order.

Threatened the Roundsman.

"I'll have you broken for this," said Mr. Collins. "You have no right to take sides here."

"I'm not taking sides," said the Roundsman, "and I don't care to have any words with you."

Secretary Simmons asked for Haeber's credentials.

"There isn't a man here with credentials," said Mr. Collins. "You took our credentials last week."

The wrangle at the door drew all the delegates in the hall to the spot, and the excitement was high. The Campbell delegates inside jeered at the anti-Campbell men outside, and threats were made to settle affairs at the first chance. At one time the police had all they could do to keep the opposing elements separated, and it was feared that the fight would become serious.

Mr. Collins then went to the Eldridge Street Police Station with Mr. Haeber and stated his case to Capt. Hogan, who returned with them to the hall. By that time there was a line of Collins delegates extending from the hall to Grand Street; and every one was vowing vengeance on the Campbell men. Secretary Simmons told Capt. Hogan he was willing to admit every delegate who had credentials or whose name appeared on the regular roll prepared by the Republican County Committee, and Capt. Hogan directed him to do so. The delegates were then placed in line, and each one was required to tell his name and district, and those whose names were on the list were allowed to enter. This work was accompanied with a great deal of confusion, as the identity of a number was disputed by the tellers. Mr. Collins stood outside the door directing his men and arguing with the tellers, Secretary Simmons, and the policemen, and several times the disputants almost came to blows.

Collins Delegates Admitted.

This work took up a great deal of time, and finally Otto Rosalsky, the Chairman of the convention, directed that all of Mr. Collins's delegates should be admitted without question, and there was a rush among them to get in. It was then found that they comprised a good proportion of the convention, and there was a great deal of enthusiasm among them.

Chairman Rosalsky immediately called the delegates to order, and had hardly stopped pounding the table with his gavel when ex-Police Commissioner Murray moved another adjournment until Monday evening, Sept. 21. The motion was seconded by Joseph Levinson, and was carried without a dissenting voice.

"We want to see what the Democratic State Convention will do before we make a nomination," said Chairman Rosalsky after the meeting. "There is no question, though, of the nomination of ex-Congressman Campbell."

Ex-Congressman Campbell's candidacy for a Republican nomination is engineered in the district by ex-Police Commissioner Murray and John Stiebling, who claim 130 votes for him out of a possible 188. They claim eighteen delegates in Mr. Collins's district. Dr. George W. Kram is Mr. Collins's choice for the nomination.

"I am a Democrat yet," said ex-Congressman Campbell last evening, "but my record on the tariff and money questions recommends me to the Republicans of my district. My platform is: Home rule, protection to American industries, and sound money."

Ex-Congressman Campbell's political career extends over a period of twenty-six years. He served eight years in the Assembly, six years as Justice of the Fifth District Court, two years in the State Senate, and eight years in Congress.

Mrs. Herrmann Not Molested.

The men in charge at the Harlem Opera House were on the qui vive last night, waiting for something, though exactly what they knew not. They had been warned earlier in the day that Howe & Hummel, attorneys for Lole Fuller, had prepared papers in a suit against Magician Herrmann's wife, who is dancing at the theatre. The papers, it was said, were to be served just before the performance.

The uncertainty of the attachés was because they had not been told whether the suit was an action for damages or an injunction that would prevent Mrs. Herrmann's appearance. However, no officer of the law appeared, and the dances were given as usual.

Funeral of Henry O. Pinneo.

The funeral of Henry O. Pinneo, who died on Tuesday last after a long illness, took place last night at 100 East Sixty-fourth Street. Only the most intimate friends of the family were present. The Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church conducted the services. Mr. Pinneo was at one time a partner of Samuel J. Tilden. He had been Secretary of the American Church Building Society for the past sixteen years.

Twenty-nine Tramps Sent to Jail.

The Hoboken police yesterday arrested fifteen more tramps for annoying the sisters at St. Mary's Hospital. These and the fourteen arrested at Stevens's Hill, near Castle Point, on Thursday, were arraigned before Recorder McDonough, who committed them to the penitentiary for ninety days each.

VIADUCT QUESTION UP AGAIN.

No Action Yet as to Carrying a Street Across the Central.

The Board of Street Openings held a meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday. Again the old contention concerning the right of the city to build a viaduct at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street across the New-York Central Railroad came up, and again it was left unsettled.

An opinion was sent to the board yesterday by Corporation Counsel Scott advising to go ahead and build the viaduct and let the railroad company fight the matter in the courts. If the city is defeated, he said, the law might be amended so as to permit of the improvement. He advised the board, however, to widen One Hundred and Sixty-first Street first, and meanwhile the matter could be settled in the courts. Commissioner Haffen said a resolution had been passed for the widening of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and urged the board to pass a resolution authorizing the construction of the viaduct. The other members, however, did not agree with him, and referred the matter back to the Corporation Counsel, with a request to appear before the board at its next meeting with all the papers relating to the subject.

The Commissioner seemed annoyed by this action, and declared after the meeting that it looked as if there was but one man on the board who looked after the people's interests.

Richard Watson Gilder and Clarence Gordon appeared before the board to protest against the city's taking the vacant area at Seventy-sixth Street and the East River, which is now used by the children of the neighborhood for a playground. The playground is now maintained by the East Side House Settlement Association, which keeps a bathhouse for the children. The city contemplates laying out a street along the river, which would destroy the pleasure ground. Mr. Gilder, for the association, asked that the city establish a public playground at this spot. Mr. Gordon also spoke in favor of this course. These gentlemen said that Bishop Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan, E. P. Wheeler, E. R. Satterlee, and other prominent citizens of that vicinity favored their plan.

Controller Fitch said that nothing could be done until the city bonds are sold, and Commissioner Collis added that it would be a year before the street could be laid out.

The matter was then referred to Controller Fitch and Park Commissioner Cruger.

The board decided not to make any change in Norfolk and Jefferson Streets, at the new Hester Street Park, but to leave them as they are.

The following streets were ordered opened: One Hundred and Sixty-eighth, from Boston Road to Prospect Avenue; Valentine Avenue, from One Hundred and Ninety-eighth to Two Hundred and Fourth Street; One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, from Week Street to Grand Boulevard, and Third Avenue, from One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Teasdale Place.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Dr. H. A. Stimson's Place of Worship on the West Side.

The opening services of the new Congregational church on the west side will be on the morning of Sept. 27.

The new hall at Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, in which the congregation will meet, is attractive and churchly. It will seat nearly 700 persons, and is well lighted and well ventilated. There are small rooms for social gatherings, and a beautiful small hall for the week-night services and for the Sunday school.

Much interest in the movement is already shown among Congregational families in the city, and people on the west side who have as yet made no church connection.

There is no Congregational church between the Central Congregational Church, at 309 West Fifty-seventh Street, and the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

The new church will be the centre of a strong social life, as many young families are connected with it. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, formerly of the Broadway Tabernacle, is the pastor. The name of the church has not yet been chosen, but it will probably be the Manhattan Congregational Church.

RICHMOND COUNTY FAIR.

Ladies' Day Well Attended—Thousands of Cyclers Expected To-day.

It was ladies' day at the second annual Richmond County Fair and Horse Show, on Staten Island, yesterday, and there were many women present. There was a crowd at the fair, and much interest was shown in the judging of the horses in the different classes. The judging began at 3 o'clock P. M., and continued until 6 o'clock.

The high-jumping record was broken yesterday by two horses. The record for open-air jumping on turf stood until yesterday at 6 feet 2 inches. During the contest for $25 in plate, offered by Sir Roderick Cameron, Hart Brothers' chestnut gelding Vulcan, seven years old, 16 hands, ridden by Jockey "Dick" Donnelly, cleared the pole at 6 feet 6 inches. Vulcan's stable companion, Amherst, a bay gelding, standing 16.1 hands, eight years old, cleared the bar at the same height, with the same jockey up. Another try with the bar at 6 feet 8 inches was successful, Amherst clearing the distance neatly. Vulcan's feat was greeted with cheers. When it was equaled by Amherst the cheering lasted several minutes. The last jump set the crowd wild, and horse, jockey, and owners were repeatedly cheered.

It is expected that to-day will be the biggest day of the fair. It is known as Cyclers' Day, and if the weather is fine there is to be a bicycle parade from St. George to the fair grounds. The management expects about 4,000 wheelmen to be in line, and after the wheelmen arrive at the grounds the work of distributing the forty-five prizes offered by the association will be begun.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

A Great Variety of Hats and Bonnets Shown by Bloomingdale Brothers.

The millinery department at the store of Bloomingdale Brothers, at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, was beautifully decorated with palms and potted plants yesterday, when the Fall opening took place. They made a charming picture, but more beautiful and more tasteful than the decorations was the large and varied assortment of hats and bonnets shown for Fall and Winter wear. Among them are many imported creations of the milliner's art that will charm the women.

One of the most admired examples is a bonnet made by Mme. Heltz Boyer of Paris. It is of salmon pink glace velvet, faced with white satin. The front trimming is composed of two knots of white satin caught up with steel buckles and two small black ostrich tips, and an Alsacian effect with black paradise feathers. A medium hat is shown, the brim of which is of rose-pink glace velvet, edged with black chenille braid. It has a Tam o' Shanter crown of blue velvet, and is trimmed with an immense black bird and black paradise feathers. The black trimming is a steel cabochon. Another hat which was much admired is of brown and black velvet, with an immense ruche of old-rose taffeta silk bordered with black velvet. The side trimming consists of two bunches of merle quills.

My father had a SEVERE ATTACK OF PLEURISY. His physician treated him with all the skill at his command, but he grew steadily worse. We finally resorted to the use of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT with the most happy results, for a few bottles of this medicine restored him to his usual health.—THEO. RICHARDS, Stewart, Minn., Oct. 15, 1895.

If bilious take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

ESCAPED THE SEA'S GRASP

TWO SAILORS OF THE ARYAN SWEPT FROM THE BOWSPRIT.

Given Up by Their Mates as Dead, One Was Found Sore and Bruised in the Fore Chains, and a Quarter of an Hour Later the Other Was Found Dragging Alongside, Caught in a Coil of Rope That Had Been Blown Overboard.

Swept from the bowsprit of their laboring ship, unseen, in the midst of a mad gale at sea, and given up for lost when their absence was discovered, two hardy seamen of the Bath clipper Aryan were safe and sound and busily working aloft unbending sail when the stanch craft was towed through the Narrows yesterday and came to an anchor off Robbin's Reef.

One hundred and five days from San Francisco, Capt. Dickinson reported, a good passage round the Horn, without accident until the voyage drew near its close, when the big ship ran into the northeast gale which has been raging off the Atlantic coast.

She stood it out, as well she looks she might, and the delicate tracery of spar and rigging gave no token, as she was towed up the bay yesterday, of having been ruffled by the elements.

Perhaps discretion led the Captain to omit from his report the story of the thrilling experience of the two men before the mast. They told it for themselves, however, and Mate Sinclair, who had refused to permit a reporter to board the vessel from a small boat last evening, glowered from the quarter deck as the seaman forward, with the independence which comes with the sight of land, peered over the lofty bulwarks abaft the forecastle and answered questions.

It was at noon of Sept. 9, when the blow was at its height and the seas were lashing themselves in wild frenzy, that Seamen Victor Jacobsen and Martin Oliver were ordered out on the jibboom to stow the headsails.

The two sailors clambered out to their perilous task as the bow reared up from a briny mass, but they had barely braced themselves on the footrope before the jibboom, thrown high as the ship rode over the back of a wave, was dropped as a falling scaffold, with the plunge that followed, into a yeasty chasm, and the quickly following crested wall buried them from sight. As the prow emerged again from the engulfing waters, the men were no longer there.

Several minutes had passed when, in one of those moments in which even the gale seems to stop for breath, a cry of distress was heard. A second later Martin Oliver was rescued by willing hands from a lodgment in the fore chains. He was sore and bruised and weak, but had life enough to drag himself to his bunk, and a quaff of stimulant soon put him on his feet again.

Fully a quarter of an hour later another cry was heard.

The men ran wildly about the decks and looked over the sides. They found Victor Jacobson dragging alongside in the meshes of a tangled rope's end that trailed from a point just forward of the poop on the port or lee side.

When Jacobson was torn from his perch forward he was swept to leeward and thrown violently against the side of the vessel as she forged ahead. A coil of rope, one end made fast on deck, had been blown over, and, striking the water before the coil was spent, had become a tangled net. Jacobson clutched at it, and entangled himself in it, and there was dragged along, luckily to the lee of the ship.

Both of the rescued seamen said they were all right, though Jacobson said he had a lame leg and a sore shoulder.

RESCUED BY THE MADIANA.

Eleven Men Taken from the Sinking Idue Fratelli.

The steamship Madiana, which arrived at Quarantine last evening from West Indian ports, had on board Capt. Cafiero and ten shipwrecked seamen of the Italian bark I. due Fratelli, which was abandoned at sea Sept. 10 in latitude 35 degrees north 72 degrees 56 minutes west.

The I due Fratelli sailed from Trapani for Portland, Me., on June 30 with a cargo of salt. Light winds and moderate weather prevailed up to Sept. 7, when, in latitude 35 degrees 27 minutes, longitude 72 degrees 10 minutes, a terrific hurricane from the northeast was encountered, which lasted twenty hours.

The seas were heavy, and the vessel labored and strained badly, causing her to spring a leak. All hands were compelled to work the pumps constantly, but in spite of their efforts, the leak gained rapidly, and within a short time the pumps became choked and were rendered useless.

The wind shifted to northwest in the evening of the 8th, and continued to blow a gale. The water gained rapidly in the hold, and on the afternoon of the 9th the decks were awash.

All hands took refuge in the cabin for the night. It was apparent the next morning that the vessel could float but a few hours longer, and signals of distress were hoisted and a sharp lookout kept for passing vessels. It was shortly before 7 o'clock in the morning that the British steamship Madiana, from St. Croix for New-York, observed the vessel's distress signals and bore down toward her.

Capt. Cafiero reported that his vessel was sinking, and that all of his boats had been smashed. Capt. Fraser sent a lifeboat, in charge of Chief Officer Anderson, to the fast sinking vessel, and succeeded in rescuing the entire crew of eleven men.

The I due Fratelli, when last seen, was fast settling. She was built in 1874, at Sorrento, Italy, where she was owned. She registered 475 tons.

Political Cyclers at Keith's.

Eighty-five members of the McKinley Bicycle League of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District attended Keith's Theatre last night, and tendered an ovation to a young singer, Miss Eleanor Falk, who is appearing there this week. The members, including Job Hedges, Mayor Strong's secretary; George B. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee; P. H. O'Connell, Captain of the Bicycle League, and John C. Smith, Inspector of Weights and Measures, presented to Miss Falk a large floral piece, and after the performance gave a supper in her honor.

Bleeding to Death at the Nose.

Julius Gotlieb, who has been under treatment at Mount Sinai Hospital, on Lexington Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, for "lack of blood," and who has been bleeding profusely from the nose for the last few days, is not expected to live.

It is said at the hospital that he probably will live only a few days. The hospital authorities said also that medical treatment had been delayed too long by his family, who had attempted to cure him themselves.

Prof. Langley Returns from Europe.

Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington, D. C., was a passenger on the steamship Britannic, which arrived here late Thursday night from England. He was met at the White Star Line's pier by two friends, who informed him of the recent death of a near relative. He started as soon as possible for Washington with his friends.

TIME FOR NEW HATS.

The new Fall blocks are ready in our perennial $3 Derby.

The shapes of the several fashion-making hatters, in the different dimensions, are here together for comparison and choice of the most becoming.

Is this true of any other store?

Our Autumn stocks are all ready for early buyers.

"Test-proof woolens" are fabrics that have been dissolved in alkali and show no trace of cotton. That is the only kind of cloth we cut into garments—men's or boys'.

Stores close at six o'clock.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Every day at noon people in the vicinity of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street hear the ringing of a church bell. It is a mission bell, rung at Calvary Episcopal Church as a call to prayer. The following notice hangs in a conspicuous place in the entrance to the church: "The church bell rings at noon, when all within its hearing are requested to join in prayer for missions of the church." A special interest in missions is taken at Calvary Church, and every day a short missionary service is held at the hour the bell rings in the mission house, adjoining the church bulding. A diagram hangs in the church, near the request for prayers. It is marked off in squares, and in the squares are printed: "Protestants, 116,000,000; Greek Church, 84,000,000; Roman Catholic, 190,000,000; Jews, 8,000,000; Mohammedans, 170,000,000; heathen, 856,000,000. Each division is in a different color, the larger half of the diagram, representing the heathen, being black. At the bottom of the diagram are the words: "Each square represents a million souls. What effort are you making to give them 'The Bread of Life'?"

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The most contented-looking travelers going up or down the Hudson River are the canalboat horses. Their home, like that of the Captain, his family, and crew, is on the boats. Going to and from the canals they apparently enjoy the sail. A couple of horses attracted the attention of the passengers passing on one of the ferryboats the other day. They were looking from the window of the boat, and their faces wore expressions of supreme content. The boat was being towed along by a tug at a lively rate, the spray breaking over the bow, and giving the horses an occasional shower bath, which seemed to add to their enjoyment.

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One of the most common trees in and around New-York and Brooklyn is the allantus, or allanthus, tree. It is a beautiful tree, with its compound alternate leaves and seed clusters of green, sometimes tinged with a delicate pink. The female tree bears the ill-smelling flowers which come in June. The tree originally came from China, and is called by the Chinese "the Tree of Heaven." The Chinese may not agree with us as to the diagreeableness of the odor of the flowers. Their taste does not harmonize with ours in regard to music, and it may be the same with other things. The trees around here are said to come, most of them, from a stock imported from Europe to Flushing, L. I., by William Prince, in 1820. There are a number of these trees in the City Hall Park. There were a great many of them in Washington Square forty or more years ago, but they were cut down on account of the odor. A bit of neglected ground may now be seen from Broadway, through an opening, where old buildings have been torn away to make room for others, and on it are several tiny allantus trees, looking as healthy and green as if they had not fought their way into life under untoward circumstances in the heart of a big city.

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The small colored boy was very fond of ice cream. In fact, he had never been able to satisfy his appetite for it to the extent he would have liked. There were a number of older white people who knew of this weakness, and when there was to be a large picnic where cream was to be plenty they resolved that he should have as large a share of it as any small boy could possibly wish. They gave him a large dish full in the first place. It was emptied and refilled without a request. It was emptied and filled again, and then again. Five, six, seven dishes full they heaped generously. Then came a pause. Even a small colored boy's stomach has its limitations. He was eating slowly; finally he stopped. He opened his eyes, he put out his tongue, and then he ejaculated one word: "Stuck."

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One of the prettiest rooms lighted by electricity is the parlor of Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown's house in Brooklyn. Dr. Hall-Brown is a practical electrician, and she has put her knowledge to very satisfactory use in the way of illuminations. The effect is almost magical. There are pretty and fanciful lamps of all kinds around the room, which literally, upon a touch of the button, send forth rays from all directions. Even the kettle on the doctor's pretty little five o'clock tea table is heated by electricity.

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A well-known customer in one of the large stores in Brooklyn, while shopping at one of the counters, happened to look down, and saw her purse lying just before her. "How careless I was to leave it like that," she said to herself, and picked it up. "I beg your pardon, Madam," a woman standing beside her said a moment later, "but you have my purse." The accusation was denied with some asperity, and the second woman departed. Presently she returned with one of the proprietors of the store. He was evidently prepared to be severe, but upon seeing a well-known old customer his expression changed. "Mrs. Blank," he said in an apologetic tone, "this woman seems to think you have her purse." "Why, Mr. Drygoods," said Mrs. Blank, "don't you think it seems very strange that any one could believe that I do not know my own purse?" and as she spoke she turned the purse which she was still holding. A horrified expression came into her face. The purse was exactly like hers, with the exception of the clasp. "I held the purse out," she said afterward in telling the story, "but I couldn't say a word. My face felt as if it was burning. I couldn't move. 'Won't you just show your own purse, Mrs. Blank?' Mr. Drygoods said, soothingly, and I managed to fumble in my bag and find it, as it lay where it had been all the time. But wasn't it fortunate I was in a store where I was known?"

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"I am always entertained in visiting small cities," says a New-York traveling man, "by the primitive kindliness there seems to be in the management of the street cars. Now, while I was in Springfield, Mass., recently, there was an accident. A man driving late at night was thrown from his carriage. His body was on one electric car track, while the carriage, the horse not having run away, stood across the other. The first car coming around a curve struck the carriage. The motorman discovered the body of its unconscious owner, and it was taken up and the car run down the track to carry it to the man's home.

"From Pawtucket, R. I., to Attleborough, Mass., the trip is a pleasant one, and there are more people who take the ride on the electric cars for amusement than for business. One day near the end of the route there was a fire, a country fire, which had just started. As the car returned the fire was well under way. There were only two or three passengers in the car. It stopped, the conductor and motorman got off and ran up the street to the fire, and the passengers, among them, followed their example. It did not take long for the fire to burn down. We staid until it was about out, and then went back to the car and went on, making up in speed for lost time. Think of New-York cars stopping or going out of their way for either business or pleasure."

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"I shall never have what is known as a regular servant, as we understand the term, again," says an Englishwoman. "I had one when I went abroad last year, and offered her a salary while gone to wait for me. I wrote her that I was coming, and to open the house. Depending upon her, I came home in cold weather at midnight to a house cold and locked. My girl had left me. I advertised then for a refined girl, English preferred, to do light housework and be a companion. I received thirty-five letters from nice girls who were anxious to take the place. The first one was not entirely satisfactory, and now I have taken a second, and I am suited perfectly and take solid comfort in life. There are only my husband and myself in the family, and we put out the laundry work. We have a small house out of town, and I am alone all day. This girl is refined and a pleasant companion when I wish company, and when I do not I read, write, or sew by myself. I have never regretted the arrangement. A friend of mine has taken another one of the girls from whom I received letters. She did not wish a companion and told the girl so, said she would expect from her all the duties of a servant, and would expect her to wear a cap. If she wished to come on under those conditions, she said she would find a considerate mistress. I think they are both satisfied with the arrangement."

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Gouverneur P. Campbell, thirty-four years old, of Lyons Farms, N. J., a former advertising agent for Barnum & Bailey's circus, pleaded guilty to petit larceny before Judge Newburger yesterday, in Part II., General Sessions. A number of letters, asking for clemency, had been received by the Judge. One was from William Sells, manager of the Standard Theatre, asking that sentence be suspended, and promising to employ Campbell as Treasurer of the theatre. There were also petitions from the residents of Lyons Farms. The Police Commissioner of that town was among the signers. The residents had subscribed a sum of money to employ counsel for Campbell. Judge Newburger sentenced the prisoner to six months in the penitentiary.

—Edward A. Scott, of the firm of Lawrence, Semple & Clark, made application yesterday to Justice McCarthy, in the City Court, to have Henry H. Bliss, step-father of Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Fleming, adjudged guilty of contempt of court. He is defendant in a suit in which John Q. Maynard secured judgment for $243 on a note indorsed by Bliss. Several times, in supplementary proceedings, he has refused to answer the questions of examining attorneys, contending that they were improper. Bliss insisted that he had intended no contempt. Justice McCarthy reserved decision.

—Lena Stern, eleven years old, of 533 East Eighty-eighth Street, who cannot swim, went to the public bath at the foot of East Ninety-first Street yesterday in order to learn. She boldly leaped in where the water is deep. Then she struggled ineffectually to reach the side of the bath. She was sinking when her plight was observed by another bather, who took her out of the water. The rescuer refused to give her name. The girl was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamship City of Peking arrived at that port with mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Shanghai, Aug. 14; Hongkong, Aug. 15; Yokohama, Aug. 22. These mails are due to arrive in New-York the morning of Sept. 15. Mails for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office in this city at 6:30 P. M. Sept. 15 and 22.

—The East Eighty-sixth Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has organized a "Flag Club." Its object is to encourage loyalty to the country and the flag. Patriotic meetings are to be addressed by prominent citizens. The officers of the club are: President—Charles H. Schnelle; Vice President—Lewis A. Stauderman; Secretary—W. C. Frankle; Treasurer—Don O. Shelton.

—Franklin Bischoff, forty-one years old, living at City Island, was committed by Magistrate Wentworth in the Centre Street Court yesterday for examination as to his sanity. He was first arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, but upon the request of Assistant District Attorney Oliver the complaint was dismissed.

—A man was seen to walk hurriedly toward the dock at the foot of East Seventeenth Street and into the river about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The body was found under the pier. It was identified as that of Joseph Deckert, fifty-six years old, of 307 East Eighth Street. The man had been ill for some time.

—Arthur J. Healey, a school teacher, whose residence could not be learned, was thrown from a south-bound cable car on Broadway at the Union Square curve last night as he was attempting to alight. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where it was found that he had received serious injuries about the hips.

—John Ryan, forty-three years old, of 2,756 Eighth Avenue, died yesterday afternoon in the Manhattan Hospital. He was an invalid. He attempted to cross the floor of his rooom Sept. 5 on a crutch, fell, and broke an arm. This injury, together with his general debility, was the cause of death.

—The Erie Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Buffalo Sept. 14 and 15, good for return until Sept. 19, at the rate of $8 on account of the Democratic State Convention. Ticket offices are at 401 and 957 Broadway and the Chambers Street and Twenty-third Street Ferries.

—Walter Granger, sixteen years old, of 311 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street was arrested Thursday night for riding his bicycle at illegal speed at Mount Morris Square. In the Harlem Court yesterday Magistrate Simms fined him $5.

—Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band will give a concert at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the Mall in Central Park.

Brooklyn.

—Isaac Scholl, twenty years old, of Blake Avenue, near Osborne Street, was bitten on the left leg by a mad dog yesterday. The dog also bit Rachel Wachtel, thirty years old, of 137 Osborne Street. The injured persons were attended by an ambulance surgeon and the dog was shot.

—Bishop McDonnell will consecrate two altars at the Visitation Convent, at Clinton and Willoughby Avenues, to-day. The altars are of pure white marble and Mexican onyx, and are the gifts of James and Edward Lennon of Quebec as a memorial for their parents.

—An indignation meeting to protest against the treatment of Dr. Thomas Gallagher in Portland Prison will be held at Turn Hall, on Greenpoint Avenue, Sept. 22. Andrew McLean, ex-Congressman Magner, William Lyman, and others will make addresses.

—The body of Isaac Tober, the sixteen-year-old newsboy who was drowned in the East River at the foot of Division Avenue a month ago, was recovered yesterday at the foot of South Ninth Street. It was taken to the morgue.

—Trolley Car No. 417 of the Third Avenue line was in collision with Car No. 448 of the same line at Fifteenth Street yesterday. Mrs. Oscar Finiston and Miss Sarah Diamond of 144 Jefferson Avenue were slightly injured.

—Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin and his wife yesterday celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of their marriage. The family had a dinner. Several of the Democratic leaders called and congratulated the couple.

—The will of William A. Cooke was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. He lived at 889 Union Street. The estate, which is valued at $13,500, is left to his three sons.

—John Kline, six years old, of 17 Monitor Street, was bitten on the right hand by a dog yesterday. The dog was shot and the wound was cauterized by a surgeon.

—The Brooklyn Presbytery will hold its Fall meeting in the Lafayette Avenue Church Oct. 5.

Long Island.

—James Enright, a carpenter fifty-five years old of 138 Seventh Street, Long Island City, was killed by falling from the roof of a three-story building shortly before noon yesterday. He lost his footing, tumbled into the street, struck on his head, and broke his neck. An ambulance was summoned from St. John's Hospital. When the surgeon arrived he said Enright died almost instantly.

—Mayor Gleason of Long Island City yesterday forwarded to Walter Brown, a life saver at Sandford's Point, a silver medal, the gift of the New-York Volunteer Life Saving Corps, as a reward for having saved two drowning persons within two months.

—The cornerstone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Matttituck was laid with appropriate exercises Thursday. It was placed in position by the Rev. William H. Layton of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Greenport.

—The will of Daniel D. Conover of Bay Shore has been admitted to probate by Surrogate Nathan D. Petty. Catharine F. Conover, the widow of the deceased, gets the entire estate. The value of the estate was not stated.

—Thomas Moloney, W. J. R. Studwell, and J. A. Wood of Bayport were fined Thursday for allowing their dogs to run at large without being muzzled. The complaint was made by William Noe of Sayville.

Jersey City.

—The man who was killed by a drill engine of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Hackensack Meadows Thursday night was John Oluff. His companion, William J. C. Carsen, died at the City Hospital, Jersey City, yesterday. The men had recently arrived from Sweden and lived at 22 West Street, New-York. They had been to Newark in search of work. They had not been successful and were walking back to New-York when they were struck by the train.

—Costolando and Francisco Colasundo of 68 Mulberry Street, New-York, visited Navario Weiro of 167 Brunswick Street, Jersey City, some time ago. Weiro was stabbed by one of the men, and two of his fingers were almost bitten off by the other. Judge Hudspeth was informed yesterday that Weiro had agreed to settle the case for $300, and that as soon as the money was paid he would leave the city. To prevent this, Weiro was arrested and committed to the county jail as a witness.

—Alonzo Wilkins, forty-one years old, of 135 Hopkins Avenue, was struck by an Erie train at Pen Horn Creek yesterday. His skull was fractured and both his legs were broken. He was removed to St. Francis's Hospital, where he died two hours later.

—Henry Smith and —— Jones, colored, who bound, gagged, and robbed a boy named Morris Spiegel, whom they afterward threw into a freight car on the meadows, were yesterday sentenced to State prison for five years each.

—The public schools will reopen Monday. The new school building, No. 9, at Monmouth and Mercer Streets, which is to be a grammar and training school, will be opened at the same time.

—Edward Watson, a Central Railroad engineer, was prostrated by heat at the Jersey City station yesterday. He was placed on a train and sent to his home at Dunellen.

—The examination of Vito Marie Defonzo, charged with the murder of Vito Grarone, was postponed yesterday by Police Justice Douglass until Monday.

TO NIGHT
FROM 7 30 to 10
THE OPENING OF
THE BIG STORE

From Day to Day

for the past week we have repeated over and over again a few of the many features which are to make this the giant among stores.

We Have Told You

of our intentions to do business on broader and better principles than any other store in New-York, and now we invite you to come and see the preparations we have made for your benefit.

Everybody Welcome.

No goods sold to-night; open for inspection only. Monday next is the first salesday. See the grand statue of the "Republic," designed by French, the world-renowned sculptor, centre of main floor.

The Opening of the Pure Food Show in our great Grocery, occupying entire fourth floor, also takes place to-night.

SIEGEL-COOPER & Co.
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NEW YORK
THE BIG STORE.

Don't Fail to Buy To-morrow's New-York Times

with its sixteen-page Magazine Supplement—an innovation which is proving a most attractive and popular feature.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS WHICH WILL BE FOUND IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE:

THE GRANT MONUMENT—An examination of its architectural quality with a view of the monument as it now appears.

THE CONVENTIONS OF 1896—Compared with some great National political gatherings of the past.

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR—Some things which make him interesting to the student of English politics.

FAMOUS SHIPS OF THE CIVIL WAR—Operations of certain cruisers which took a prominent part in the naval battles of the rebellion.

THE BAYARD TAYLOR LIBRARY—The citizens of Kennett Square, Penn., will soon dedicate a fitting memorial to the poet, traveler, and diplomat.

THE TWO BOOK PAGES—Some of the newest works will be carefully reviewed. Art, biography, fiction, chess playing, and food are among the subjects that will be represented. Zola's latest portrait will illustrate the leading article.

OLD-TIME TELEGRAPHERS—Well-known men who started in life as operators. The recent convention in Pittsburg.

THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE—Polluted water supplies. Disease in dairy herds. Berlin sewage farms. Treatment of consumption.

AT THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON—How workshops are controlled in these days.

THE NEW PLAYS—A critical review of the week's events in the theatrical world.

CHAT ABOUT SPORTS—The Clubs. Social Gossip. In Woman's Realm, &c.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY TIMES.

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Part Two
Pages 9-12

CORONER STOPPED FUNERAL

MYSTERIOUS MESSAGE AFTER MRS. ROSA FISCHER'S DEATH.

Undertaker Cast Suspicion on the Husband and Was Then Forced to Completely Change His Statement—Coroner Hoeber Denounces Him and Calls Him a Mischief Maker—Heart Disease, Not Poison, the Probable Cause of Death.

Rosa M. Fischer, twenty-seven years old, the wife of Joseph M. Fischer, Ph. D., a graduate of Heidelberg, died at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning of heart disease, in her home, 349 East Eighty-seventh Street. She had been ailing for more than a year, and the birth of a child two months ago probably hastened her death.

Dr. Alexander Rice of 223 East Eighty-sixth Street signed the certificate of death, giving as the cause valvular disease of the heart, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Health Department issued a burial permit to Undertaker Samuel Ascher of 629 East Sixth Street.

Dr. Fischer is a member of the Independent Order of the Sons of Benjamin, of the Free Sons of Judah, of the B'rith Abraham, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the last named order the benefit on the death of the wife of a member is $200; in each of the other three, $500. Undertaker Ascher is the Grand Messenger of the Grand Lodge of the Sons of Benjamin.

Half an hour after the burial permit had been issued somebody rang up the Coroners' office by telephone, and giving his name as M. Meyer, undertaker of 545 East Fifth Street, sent a message that Mrs. Fischer's death needed investigation, as it was supposed that she had died from poisoning, and that her husband had attended her.

At the request of Coroner Hoeber the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station stopped the funeral, and the Coroner started an investigation. He went to the tenement, 349 East Eighty-seventh Street, looked at the body and examined some of the neighbors, while Dr. Rixa took a statement from Dr. Fischer.

Reporters in the meantime were looking for Undertaker Meyer. No undertaker named Meyer is on East Fifth Street, and the number given in the telephone message, 545, is a tenement house with two small stores. Nobody in the neighborhood knew M. Meyer. D. Meyer is Secretary of Max Cohen Lodge, Sons of Benjamin. He said he did not telephone, and did not know of Mrs. Fischer's death.

Ascher's False Accusations.

The reporters found Samuel Ascher, who said:

"I have known Dr. Fischer five or six years. He is a bad man. About five years ago he was arrested for practicing medicine without a license. He was then an assistant to Dr. W. Dorfman, now of 124 Rivington Street, who thought he had a diploma. The County Medical Society dropped the prosecution when Fischer promised never to offend again. This woman who is dead was not his wife. He married her about two years ago, but he left a wife in Hungary.

"Charges are pending against him in the lodge for misappropriating money, and he obtained membership under false pretenses. The order is going to contest his claim to death benefit."

The last sentence may be true. None of the rest of the statement is, and Coroner Hoeber made Ascher make an affidavit to its falseness in the presence of the dead woman and the bereaved husband.

Dr. Fischer made a statement. He said he was married to the woman nineteen months ago, and that for the last year she had been suffering from heart trouble. He gave the names of the doctors who had attended her and produced a dispensary card of the Mount Sinai Hospital, which showed that she had been under treatment for heart trouble since Aug. 19. In February he and she were inmates of the hospital at the same time, he with muscular rheumatism and she with the disease of which she died. Dr. Fischer said that previous to taking his present apartments, ten months ago, he lived for seven years at 111 First Avenue. He earns a living translating from the German, and has done considerable special work for The Staats Zeitung.

Dr. Rixa, who was summoned by the Coroner, corroborated Dr. Fischer's statement of Mrs. Fischer's ailments, and testified to the correctness of the death certificate.

A message was sent to Dr. H. S. Stark of 151 East Seventy-second Street, who attended Mrs. Fischer in Mount Sinai Hospital. While awaiting his arrival, Coroner Hoeber left the little bedroom where the dead woman lay, and made a statement. "There's nothing in this case but a lying telephone report," he said. "I have given the undertaker permission to put the body on ice, and will cross-examine the doctors the husband named, but I have no doubt that the woman died of heart disease, and that the death certificate was regular."

The statements concerning Dr. Fischer made by Undertaker Ascher were repeated to the Coroner, and he pronounced them "important, if true."

Then he returned to the death room and told Dr. Fischer what Ascher had said. Dr. Fischer indignantly denied the charge, and demanded to be confronted with Ascher. Coroner Hoeber sent for the undertaker, who went to the house.

"I want you as a witness," said the Coroner to the undertaker, "to repeat to me the statements you made to the reporters."

"I will answer no questions," shouted Ascher. "I am here as an undertaker, not as a witness."

"You will answer what questions I ask you or you will go to the police station as a prisoner," retorted the Coroner.

The Undertaker's Retraction.

Ascher made a break for the door, but the big policeman stationed there barred his way and he weakened and professed himself ready to obey. Then he made this statement, signed, and swore to it:

"I have known Dr. Fischer a few years, perhaps three, and have no reason to suspect him of ever doing any wrong. I know nothing to the detriment of his character. I never knew him to be arrested."

"Now," roared the angry Coroner, "get out of here as quick as you can, you mischief-making busybody. I believe that you are the only M. Meyer there is. Clear out quick."

"I'll take my time. You can't bulldoze me," began Ascher, but again he weakened, and humbly and hurriedly left the room when he saw the policeman make a step toward him.

After Dr. Stark had testified that he could not recognize the face of the dead woman, but that the dispensary card submitted showed that she had been treated at Mount Sinai Hospital, Coroner Hoeber said he would hold the matter in abeyance until this noon, by which time he will have received the testimony of the doctors named in Mr. Fischer's statement. He added that in his opinion an autopsy would not be necessary, and that the whole trouble was caused by a mischief-maker.

Commendation for the Coroner.

Coroner Hoeber, who held the Thompson inquest last Wednesday, at which he and Lawyer Friend made a stirring scene, received the following letter yesterday from D. F. Tiemann, Jr., who was one of the jurors at the inquest, and who is a son of ex-Mayor Tiemann:

"I was very much in sympathy with you for the uncalled-for attitude taken by one of the lawyers, and think the officer of the court was very remiss in not following your instructions, no matter what they might have been. There was no hesitation on his part when told to remove the boisterous witness."

At the inquest the court officer refused to take Lawyer Friend in custody without a commitment. The boisterous witness referred to was one who appeared on the witness stand under the influence of liquor, and whom Coroner Hoeber had taken out of the courtroom.

OBJECT TO THE NEW CHARTER.

North Siders Want Commissioner Haffen's Office Retained.

Residents and owners of property in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are preparing to make a combined protest against the draft charter so far prepared by the sub-committee of the Greater New-York Commission. The particular clause against which they will protest is that which abolishes the Department of Street Improvements, now in charge of Commissioner Louis F. Haffen.

The Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association took the first step in the matter at a meeting this week, and passed resolutions in opposition to the contemplated removal of Mr. Haffen. John C. Leich, who offered the resolution, yesterday said:

"We intend to make a hard fight in this matter, for the commission would rob us of our just rights. For years this section was under the care of the Park Department. Its progress was slow, and improvements were few and far between. Then a movement was inaugurated to establish a separate department. It met with disfavor at first, but finally, after a struggle, a bill was passed by the Legislature which provided for its establishment. Louis J. Heintz was appointed Commissioner, and since that time a wonderful change has taken place in the district. The population has more than doubled, fine buildings have been erected, and every improvement necessary has been granted. Commissioner Haffen, who succeeded Mr. Heintz at his death, has carried on the good work so well that we have nothing but praise for him. Now they would take this well-managed and popular department away from us and place us where we were ten years ago.

"Another matter we strongly object to in the draft is designating this section as the 'Borough of the Bronx.' The name has absolutely no significance. The Bronx is a dirty little stream which winds its way through the northern part of the district, and is not even worth mentioning. Why it should be called the 'Borough of the Bronx' there seems to be no good reason. The 'Borough of the North Side' is the title by which it is now known, and that is the name we intend to fight for."

Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade, says the board will take action "to fight for what we have and look after the interests of the public." He is personally opposed to the suggested charter, and thinks the north siders have not been treated fairly or properly, and that now is the time to concentrate all objecting forces.

The combined protest will be made soon at a union meeting of all in opposition to doing away with the office that Mr. Haffen holds.

THOMAS B. REED ARBITRATOR.

He Accepts the Position Offered by Insurance Companies.

Thomas B. Reed telegraphed yesterday to the Presidents of the leading life insurance companies of this city that he would be ready next Tuesday to enter upon his new duties as arbitrator of twenty-seven of the leading life insurance companies of the United States.

Speaker Reed was recently selected to this position to succeed the late William E. Russell, former Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Reed was first suggested for the place by John A. McCall of the New-York Life, and all the other companies expressed their approval of the suggestion.

There is a general agreement between these companies, which represent a combined capital of more than $1,000,000,000, as to rates and loans. When there is any difficulty as to action upon these points the case is referred to the arbitrator for settlement. It is very seldom that this is necessary, so that very little of Mr. Reed's time will be required by the duties of his new place. The salary is equal to that which Mr. Reed receives as a member of Congress—$5,000 per year.

All the companies in the combination will send representatives to Boston next Tuesday to meet Mr. Reed and formally install him, after which there will be a luncheon.

In a letter to a friend, which was received here yesterday, from Mr. Reed, the Speaker tells how highly he appreciates his new position. He points out how it will bring him into close contact with the great financiers of the country and will pave the way for him to secure a lucrative law practice should he desire to retire from Congressional life.

OFFICERS ALL WANT MONEY.

Brooklyn Heads of Departments Appeal to the City's Aldermen.

The heads of Brooklyn departments are anxious to get as much money to conduct the various departments as they can. When the Aldermanic Committee on the Budget met yesterday, all the chief officials appeared before it and said they had been allowed so little by the Board of Estimate that they did not want any of the amounts reduced by the Aldermen.

Register of Arrears Powell, who believes in spending plenty of money, complimented Frederic W. Hinrichs, his predecessor, when he said: "Although Mr. Hinrichs is my political opponent, I must say that he did much for the good of the department. He did overreach himself, however, in some directions, and one was this—he was too economical."

Mr. Powell wants much more money than Mr. Hinrichs asked for. Each year Mr. Hinrichs cut down the appropriation of his department, but he compelled his clerks to do a fair day's work for a fair day's wage.

The Aldermanic Committee on Budget will meet again next Monday.

LOUIS F. BARRETT IS DEAD.

Brother of Lawrence Barrett and Once a Character Actor.

Louis F. Barrett, brother of the late Lawrence Barrett, died Thursday at his home, 137 West Eighty-third Street.

He was born in Brooklyn, fifty-three years ago, and devoted most of his life to the stage. He is the last of the Barretts, his brothers, Joseph and Lawrence, being dead.

Mr. Barrett had been a character actor, but of late years has acted as stage manager, having been employed by Margaret Mather, Charles Frohman, A. M. Palmer, and Nat Goodwin. For the last three years he had been looking after Mr. Goodwin's interests, and had intended to go with the company to Australia, when illness prevented.

He had expected to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage last April, but his health would not permit.

His widow, Belle Barrett, and daughter, Effie, who was known as "the child actress," survive him. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

AGAINST A SLICED DOLLAR

MR. ROOSEVELT TALKS TO THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Free Coinage, He Says, Will Not Increase the Laborer's Money, but Will Decrease Its Value—Homely Illustrations of Financial Truths—How Repudiation Looks from a Moral Standpoint—Bryanites Hostile to the Men Who Save.

President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Department was the principal speaker at the meeting held yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Prince Street under the auspices of the Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money League. The meeting was largely attended, and when Mr. Roosevelt was introduced he was enthusiastically greeted.

"There is a certain difficulty," he said, "in arguing the issue of this campaign, the question of free silver. It is always difficult to make an elaborate argument about the Eighth Commandment. When a man quotes 'Thou shalt not steal,' and another promptly replies by asking, 'Why not?' really the best answer is to again repeat the commandment. If a man cannot at the first glance see that it is equally as immoral and vicious to repudiate debts as it is to steal, why, it becomes quite a hopeless task to try to convince him by the most elaborate arguments.

The Rich Trade Through Credit.

"If a man will take the trouble to think he will see at once that the great element in our financial system is the element of credit. Let me illustrate this by a very homely example. The other day I was speaking to one of our detectives about the fact that many of the big pickpockets seemed to prefer to work on the east and west sides of the city rather than on Fifth Avenue and Broadway, and he answered this by saying that a great many of the wealthy people rarely carried anything but small checkbooks in their pockets. They paid for everything they bought by check; that is, by credit. On the other hand, many of the women going to market on the east and west sides carried with them in their dress pockets the money they had saved from their husbands' wages; the workingmen coming home on Saturday night had their entire week's wages in their pockets. In other words, it was these men and the women who had the cash, and it was the rich men who had the credit.

"No change in the coinage laws is going to alter this fundamental fact, that if we had free silver the workingman would not have any more money than he has now. No Populistic statesman has been able to point out exactly how the $50 he demands for each person would get into each man's pocket. On the contrary, the workingman, if he had free silver, would merely have the same number of dollars as he has now, worth about half as much.

"Nothing is more certain than that no one is hurt more by repudiation than the borrowers, for then they find that they have extreme difficulty in getting money, and can get it only at an exorbitant rate of interest.

As to the Fall in Prices.

"When the confidence of the people who hold money is shattered the very first to suffer is the wage earner. People speak a great deal about the fall in prices since silver was demonetized, in 1873. Prices had been falling in this country during the first eight years previous to that period. Prices had fallen more than they have during any similar time since. The price of capital has fallen, but the price of the most important product of the country has risen. I mean the price of labor. During the past twenty-three years, in which we have been told that the goldbug has worked his wicked law, he has somehow seen that the price of the product of the laboring man has steadily risen, while the price of the product of the capitalist, that is, interest, has fallen.

"I have great sympathy with honest men East or West who have suffered, but it is mere folly for them to try to relieve themselves by battling against nature, and it is wicked for them to try to better themselves by making others who have been more prosperous suffer in their turn. It is a terrible thing for a man to lose a child by having it fall from a third-story window, but it is really no help at all to this man to try to repeal the laws of gravitation. In the same way, it is a bad thing for a near-sighted man to lose his glasses, but if he does lose them it is not the correct thing for him to go about smashing the glasses of other near-sighted men.

A Step Toward Fiat Money.

"I will ask you to remember the fundamental facts in this controversy. It is really a fight for honest money and honest currency against the debasement of the currency and the impairment of credit. Free silver is but a step toward fiat money. At bottom the Bryanites are hostile to the men who save, to the men who put their money in the savings banks, who are investors in any form of productive capital, whether bonds or real estate or cross-road stores. Every demagogue in the land, every man who hates with a venomous hatred the well-to-do because they are well-to-do, the thrifty because they are thrifty and have worked and saved, are arrayed against us.

"But free silver is not the worst thing in the Chicago platform. The platform contains an attack on the Supreme Court, and therefore upon the main dependence of our liberties. It contains a demand that the laws shall not be enforced in certain contingencies. This means free riot, and it is fitting that with the demand for free silver should go the demand for free riots. The men who are ready to strike down the currency of the country are ready to strike down at the same time that safeguard of our liberties which we have received from our forefathers in the Constitution—the Supreme Court."

The next speaker was Gen. Adam E. King of Maryland. He was Consul General to Paris under President Harrison. He claimed that the Republican political campaign was a "fight for honor, honesty, and America for Americans."

Oxford and Lincoln Clubs May Unite.

There is a movement under way in Brooklyn to consolidate the Oxford and the Lincoln Clubs. A large proportion of the members of one club are also members of the other. It is considered a good idea to consolidate the clubs and build a palatial clubhouse. Both clubs are in a prosperous condition. Committees will be appointed by them to talk the matter over. As yet nothing of an official character has been done in the matter.

New Bridge for Newtown Creek.

The joint committees of the Queens County Board of Supervisors and the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met in the Controller's office in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday and decided to build a bascule bridge over the Newtown Creek at Vernon Avenue. The officials did not go into the cost of the bridge, nor did they adopt any plans. They will hold another meeting, when the cost of the bridge and the plans will be considered.

MR. CONSTABLE'S ANSWER.

Says Architects Who Accuse Him Are of Little Account.

Mayor Strong yesterday received the answer of Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of the Building Department, to the charges preferred against him by architects. The principal charge made was that the Superintendent had, "by arbitrary, overbearing, and unreasonable conduct, caused loss and damage to owners, builders, architects, and others interested in the erection and alteration of buildings in this city, and that the general management and conduct of the department by its present Superintendent has been and is of such a character as to be a decided detriment and hindrance to the beginning and prosecution of building operations in this city."

The charges bear fifty-three signatures.

In his reply, Mr. Constable says, referring to the petition:

"All the charges therein contained I absolutely deny. To do more is unnecessary."

He adds that six of the petitioners have written to him, withdrawing their names, and says: "Twenty-five of the petitioners have had nothing whatever to do with the department since I have had the honor of being the Superintendent of Buildings, and of these twenty-five, seven neither have an office nor reside at the respective addresses given on the petition. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that at least they are not very responsible parties, if, indeed, they are not the names of fictitious persons.

"Only fifteen of the petitioners have had any transactions with the department, and these transactions have amounted to very little, the value of the work for which they have filed plans being but one-seventieth of the total value of work for which plans have been filed in this department while I have been Superintendent of Buildings.

"Moreover, six of these fifteen either filed plans for the construction of tenement houses in an illegal manner, or attempted to build tenements or other buildings illegally, or committed some other grave violation of the Building laws."

Mayor Strong, when asked what he would do in the matter, said:

"I do not think the charges should be dignified by a trial."

The names of three of those who withdrew from the petition were learned. They are Charles H. Smith, 191 Broadway; Francis Drischler, 191 Broadway, and W. B. Bigelow, 9 West Thirtieth Street.

FLUSHING THE WATER MAINS.

Brooklyn's Supply Ponds Carefully Watched and to be Cleansed.

Brooklyn officials are working to remove the cause of the impure water that is being furnished to the residents of the city. The mains are flushed every day, some of the officials thinking the cause of the contamination is in the water mains and not in the supply ponds outside the city.

Commissioner Emery of the Department of Health does not like the statements that have been made by physicians and others that the water is dangerous to health. He was quite indignant yesterday when he ascertained that several physicians had so characterized the water. He said:

"It is absurd to say that because water has a bad taste and a bad odor it is unwholesome. There might be introduced, for example, a sufficient quantity of musk into the water supply to make it distasteful to many persons. But would it follow that for that reason the water would be dangerous to the health of those using it? Our chemists have shown, after a careful analysis of specimens of the water derived from the various sources of supply, that it contains no element which, in its present form, may be regarded as being deleterious to health. At the same time, we do not withdraw our assertion that unless proper measures are taken to preserve the purity of the water supply disease-breeding conditions may arise."

Engineer De Verona said the ten ponds that supply the city with water are being carefully watched, and he does not think there will be any contaminating elements introduced into the supply from these sources. The ponds, he said, are to receive a thorough cleansing.

FLOATING HOSPITAL TRIPS.

During the Season Just Closed 46,253 Persons Were Carried.

Forty-six thousand two hundred and fifty-three women and children were carried on the Floating Hospital during the season of 1896, which closed last week, after a very successful season's work. Over 700 cases of severely ill children were treated in the wards without a death taking place on board.

Four trips only were omitted between July 8 and Sept. 8 on account of rainy weather. Some recent contributions are as follows:

Mrs. G. Thurston Bedell, $100; Reader of The Mail and Express, $2; Proceeds of a fair at Jaede's Vannier House, Aug. 29, 1896, by the Misses Mamie Knief, Tillie Jellinghaus, Alice Keppelmann, and Gertrude Weinach, $26.75; Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Lenox, Mass., $25; proceeds of an auction at Cromwell's Lake House, Highland Mills, N. Y., $68.30; "In Memoriam G. M. S.," $50; visitors on the Floating Hospital, $2; H. P. Kingsland, through S. J. Southwell, $50; Mrs. May R. Thornley, $2; Miss Jessie Ormsbee, through Dr. Marion Burke, $5; proceeds of a fair and entertainment at White Sulphur Springs, Sullivan County, N. Y., by the Misses Emi Becker, Irene Smith, Natalie Sullivan, and Master Warren Sullivan, $5.50; Price W. Hasbrouck, $5; Sunday School of St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I., $25.

SOME OF THEIR CLERKS PAID.

Hilton, Hughes & Co. Distribute About $30,000—A Pushing Crowd.

Hilton, Hughes & Co. began at 7 o'clock yesterday morning to pay off their former employes who earned $50 a month or less. About 200 young men and women gathered long before that hour on the sidewalks about the great building at Broadway and Tenth Street.

The only entrance for them to the dry goods store was in Tenth Street, through a porch leading to the basement. Two stalwart porters stood on guard, and when they gave the signal for the crowd to enter a rush was made for the entrance. Each of the two hundred clerks attempted to be first. The result was a great crush. Only five persons were admitted at a time, and all were obliged to make their exit through the same door. This system soon made the crush and confusion worse. Young women who had stood patiently in the crowd were carried along by the pushing men into the mass packed about the entrance. Many hats were crushed and broken.

The crowd had doubled in size before 9 o'clock, and the pushing and rushing were repeated. The porters were twice brushed aside by men and boys who strove to get ahead of others.

Payment of the clerks was continued until 11 o'clock, and about $30,000 was disbursed. The payments will be continued to-day.

BOAT CLUBS ARE ANNOYED

REVIVAL OF AN OLD LAW BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

It Prohibits Pedestrians from Walking on the Tracks of the Hudson River Division—Policemen Stop Members and Guests from Crossing the Road—Some Bridges to be Erected—Talk with the General Manager of the Division.

The New-York Central Railroad is reviving and enforcing an old law prohibiting pedestrians from walking on its tracks. The law applies to the line from New-York to Buffalo, but it is being most vigorously enforced on the Hudson River Division of the road.

Policemen have been stationed on the tracks on the west side of this city during the past two months to warn pedestrians from the road. The avenues through which admittance to the tracks had been gained are the wooden steps leading through Riverside Park and its boundary wall to points opposite the entrances of the boathouses along the river front. These entrances have all been closed by leaning rails against the openings. The steps leading to the Columbia Yacht Club, at Eighty-seventh Street, were removed at 6 o'clock A. M. on July 14 by employes of the railroad, but were replaced when the men were shown a letter from Commodore Hitchcock stating that he had secured a permit from Superintendent McCoy allowing the stairs to remain. The club has started to build an iron bridge from the park to the upper floor of its house. The estimated cost of the bridge is $1,600.

The Hudson Yacht Club, at the foot of Ninety-second Street, decided at a meeting held last Tuesday night also to erect a bridge. Plans are already before the Park Board calling for a bridge to cost $2,000.

Guests of Clubs Stopped.

Spasmodic attempts to keep members of the boat clubs from crossing the tracks have been made during the past two months, and have been a source of great annoyance. When there were entertainments of a social character a policeman usually appeared to stop guests from crossing the tracks.

The Hudson Yacht Club secured on Sunday for its members the privilege of walking along the track. A party of women going to the clubhouse a week before was intercepted and turned back within twenty-five feet of the clubhouse door by a park policeman, who warned them he would arrest the first one who set her foot on the cindered track. There is a deep ravine in the park, over which the Hudson Yacht Club has placed a wooden structure. Its new bridge will reach nearly to the centre of the park.

The Bloomingdale Boat Club, at One Hundred and Second Street, will demand, it is understood, that a means of admittance be opened for its members by the park authorities. Until this is done it does not intend to pay rent, arguing that the Park Board should furnish a means of entrance to property which it rents.

The Hudson Boat Club, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, filed plans for a bridge with the Park Board, but they were unconditionally rejected. It has had a permit for eighteen years, allowing its members to cross the railroad tracks or walk upon them. A path wide enough for two trucks to drive abreast runs along the railroad tracks past the clubhouse, from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and is used by the railroad company to unload freight. The members of the club have been told to use it in walking to and from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, the nearest street entrance.

Difficulties of the Waverly Club.

The Waverly Boat Club is situated at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. On Labor Day the club gave a clam bake across the river, and the guests were to start from the clubhouse, which is about 200 feet from the street entrance to the tracks at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. About fifty guests were held on the Fifty-fifth Street pier by a policeman, who threatened to arrest any one who started to walk on the tracks to the clubhouse.

The six pleasure boats of the Waverly Club were used to convey the guests from the pier to the clubhouse. It is impossible for this club to build a bridge, because on the east side of the tracks is Audubon Park, a private residential park, with a private street running through it. The club has applied to the railroad company for a permit to cross the tracks.

All these clubs have permits from the company to have entrances on the river wall, and they regard it as inconsistent to prohibit their members from getting to the houses. There is always a great crowd of small boys along the river wall on Sundays, and it is believed by some of the boatclub men that it is mainly on account of the boys that the law has been revived.

It is also stated that bicycling members of the clubs have had a habit of taking their wheels on the tracks and that at night their lamps interfere with the regular signal lamps. A case in point occurred just below the Columbia Yacht Club's house recently. A freight train was delayed over a quarter of an hour by a man with a bicycle who held his wheel while talking with a friend so that its red light was seen by the engineer of the train and mistaken for a danger signal.

It is expected that there will be a wholesale reduction in the number of bathing pavilions along the river front. Very few of their owners are willing or able to build an iron bridge for the convenience of their patrons.

Some Reasons for Enforcing the Law.

The General Manager of the Hudson River Division of the New-York Central Railroad said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "The reason we are enforcing this law is because it is a matter of responsibility. It is by no means a local prohibition, but extends all along the line to the Buffalo terminus."

In reply to a question as to whether the use of the tracks by bicycle riders led to the enforcement of the law, the General Manager replied that in a certain degree the cyclists were responsible.

"We hit a couple of wheelmen at Niagara recently and the whole town was up in arms because we allowed the men on the tracks. But the real cause of our action is that there have been several casualties on the line caused by people walking on the tracks, and our counsel called our attention to the fact that we were not enforcing this law, which was enacted for our benefit and that of the public.

"We do not wish to harm the boat clubs in any way, but we do not think that because we allow the clubs to have entrances on the river wall we should make ourselves responsible for accidents happening through the carelessness, as we believe, of their members. I am not well acquainted with the neighborhood of the houses of the Waverly or the Bloomingdale Boat Clubs, but if any boat club has been placed in a position of isolation by the enforcement of this law, we would be happy to suggest some way out of the difficulty. If members of the clubs will call and have a chat with us, we will probably be able to fix upon a plan by which they can go to and from their houses without trouble."

When it was suggested that the clubs give general releases for all damages sustained by the members in crossing the tracks, the General Manager said:

"That would not do. The clubs are incorporated, and are therefore not responsible for their members. No, a release must be given to us by every individual member. In that case we will grant permits to cross and walk up and down our tracks."

BRYAN'S VISIT TO ELLERSLIE.

Inference that It Showed Gov. Morton's Leaning to Silver Refuted.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—J. T. Mider of Kankakee, Ill., seems to have received an impression that on account of Candidate William J. Bryan's visit to Gov. Morton's country home, at Ellerslie, that Gov. Morton was leaning toward the side of silver. Mr. Mider wrote to the Governor, entreating him to come out on the silver side. Gov. Morton replied:

"I take it that the opening phrase of your letter, 'Permit an ex-Republican to tender his thanks for the courtesy shown our candidate,' refers to the visit of Mr. Bryan to Ellerslie, my country home at Rhinecliff, a few weeks ago. I was not at Ellerslie on that occasion, but was, and had been for some time, in the Adirondacks, and I only learned of Mr. Bryan's visit to my farm through the newspapers, with the added but unfounded statement that my private secretary had telegraphed from the Capitol to my Superintendent that every courtesy should be shown to the distinguished visitor. I presume it is unnecessary for me to say that any visitor to Ellerslie would be treated with all due respect and courtesy, without regard to the question of his political principles. But I should be loath to have it believed or questioned that any courtesies shown to Mr. Bryan at Ellerslie indicated in the remotest degree, either for myself or persons representing me, that I, or they, were in accord or sympathy with the principles or platform of the late Chicago Convention or its candidate.

"I am conscientiously and for the soundest public reasons in favor of the election of Major McKinley as President, and the re-establishment and perpetuation of the Republican Party in power."

TITLE TO ADIRONDACK LANDS.

State Controller Roberts's Ruling Affects Many Acres.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—An order affecting title to thousands of acres of Adirondack lands has been made by State Controller James A. Roberts. He holds that the cancellations made in 1892 by former State Controller Edward Wemple of State tax sales of Adirondack lands in Township 36, Hamilton County, were void and that, therefore, the sales are still in full force. It is stated that about 40,000 acres of valuable timber land are involved in this order.

This decision of the present State Controller may be far reaching, involving the question as to whether most of the cancellations made where the State was the purchaser at the sale are not also void. If an appeal is made to the courts and the Controller's ruling is upheld, probably title to 200,000 acres of valuable lands within the Adirondack preserve would be restored to the State.

The decision given by Controller Roberts to-day will be a factor in the litigation between A. C. Hall of this city, and others, who obtained possession of the lands in this case under the cancellation, and the Hamilton Park Company, owners by tax title, to the latter of whom the lands now revert. Controller Roberts's action is in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals, which held that the cancellation was authorized but did not, it was claimed, decide the ownership.

GIRL UNDER 21 NATURALIZED

Law Covering the Granting of Citizenship to Foreigners Applies to Men.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—An interesting conflict of opinion between the Civil Service Commission and the District Supreme Court over the naturalization of a young woman who desires to take a civil service examination has arisen here, and has been decided in her favor.

Seven years ago Miss Delia A. Mealy arrived in this county from Ireland. She was thirteen years old. Two years ago she took out her first papers. Several days ago she applied to Judge Cox for her final papers. They were granted, although she was not twenty-one years old. She filed the papers with the Civil Service Commission to prove her citizenship, but they were refused and indorsed on the back that the law prohibited any foreigner not twenty-one years of age from receiving citizenship papers. She returned to the City Hall with the indorsement. Clerk Young, after consultation with several lawyers, wrote on the back that Judge Cox had decided to admit her. The law in the case puts an age qualification on a man, but makes no provision for a woman. The Civil Service Commission accepted the papers.

DIED BESIDE HIS WIFE'S BODY.

She Had Dropped Dead After a Quarrel and He Killed Himself.

ALTOONA, Penn., Sept. 11.—James H. Cramer, a young man, went into the room where his dead wife lay and blew his brains out with a revolver.

Cramer and his wife had a quarrel Tuesday, during which Mrs. Cramer picked up the tea kettle and attempted to throw boiling water on her husband. He seized the kettle, and in doing so some of he scalding water was spilled on the woman's hands. A pleasant reconciliation followed the same night, and Wednesday morning Mrs. Cramer went to the hospital to have the burns dressed. Just as she entered the waiting room for patients she dropped dead.

Ever since his wife's death Cramer has been much depressed in spirits. Both husband and wife will be buried together. Five small children are thus left orphans.

LEAPED 30 FEET FOR LIFE.

Owner of a Burning Store Went Up Stairs for His Money.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—A fire in J. C. Meher's confectionery store, on Jacob Street, to-day spread, and before being subdued the frame residences on each side of the store and the store itself were gutted. Loss, about $13,000.

Meher had a narrow escape. He jumped from a front window, a distance of thirty feet, to the ground, and was only slightly injured. He had returned to the building to get a roll of bills which was in a bedroom up stairs.

He did not have time to get the money, and had to leap for his life.

Appointments by Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, Sept. 11.—The following appointments by Gov. Morton were to-day announced from the Executive Chamber:

James Swann of the firm of Inman, Swann & Co. of New-York City, to be one of the commission to represent this State at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.

John H. Watson of Perry as Coroner for Wyoming County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gilbert R. Traver.

Dr. Robert J. Palmer of Gloversville, to be Coroner of Fulton County, in the place of J. Spencer Phillips, deceased.

Gold Cure Patient Burned to Death.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Mount Prospect Sanitarium, a three-story structure situated at the head of Oak Street and occupied by Dr. Edward L. Johnson and Dr. W. Hopkins as a Keeley cure, was burned before dawn to-day. Andrew Bingham, a farm hand, was burned to death.

BICYCLE MAKERS ASSIGN

FAILURE OF JOHN McCLAVE & SONS.

Their Liabilities Thought to be About $100,000—Forced to Sell Colonial Wheels in Quantities at a Loss—No Assignment Yet of the ex-Police Commissioner's Lumber Business—A Prospect that His Creditors May Be Paid in Full.

John McClave & Sons, manufacturers of bicycles at 602 West Twenty-second Street, with salesrooms at 371 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to William Harison, lawyer at 62 William Street, without preference. The partners are John McClave, former Police Commissioner, and his three sons, Stephen Wood, John, Jr., and Albert.

The bicycle business was started in April, 1895, the senior furnishing the capital, and it is said that he has invested altogether about $100,000 in the venture. He was drawn into this line of business, it is said, through leasing a portion of his factory building at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street to the late Myers concern. Considerable new machinery was added to the plant of that concern by the McClaves, and they had facilities for a large output. The venture was a new one for all concerned, the senior McClave having always been in the lumber business, his sons acting as clerks for him.

The McClaves made the Colonial wheel. Prices have been cut greatly for months past, and they were forced to sell in quantities wheels at $40 or less which cost, it is said, $55 or more to make. A large number of their wheels were sold by a S...h Avenue dry goods store.

Lumber Business Not Assigned.

John McClave, Sr., is still in the lumber business at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-second Street. He has not made an assignment of that business, but will await the wishes of his creditors in that line as to what action he should take. Bradstreet's reports state that he has been in the lumber business on his own account since 1877, and had previously been of the firm of John McClave & Co. of this city and Stephen McClave of Grand Rapids, Mich., both of which firms were dissolved in the Spring of 1876. He formerly did a large lumber business, and five years ago he claimed to be worth over $350,000, of which $130,000 was invested in machinery and in the factory building on Eleventh Avenue, which extends from Twenty-first Street to Twenty-second Street. The building is on leased land. Mortgages were given yesterday by Mr. McClave on this building to Hannah McClave for $9,670, and to Albert W. McClave for $5,513. Mr. McClave owned his residence at 124 West Seventy-second Street, but transferred it yesterday to Charlotte L. McClave for $1. He mortgaged it in January last to the New-York Life Insurance Company for $55,000, payable in gold. He has not been in good health since he underwent a severe examination before the Lexow committee, which resulted in his resignation as Police Commissioner.

Stephen Wood McClave made an individual assignment yesterday to Mr. Harison, as he had indorsed some paper for his father in the lumber business. He resides at Cliffside, N. J.

May Be Payment in Full.

Edward M. Shepard of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, attorney for the Messrs. McClave, said yesterday that Mr. McClave, Sr., invested very largely last Spring in the bicycle business. It was this which has brought about the present embarrassment. "In my opinion," Mr. Shepard said, "if the assets can be disposed of at their cost Mr. McClave will be able to pay his creditors in full. If the assets are sacrificed, then I think there will be a large loss. Mr. McClave has made no assignment as a lumber merchant, but his lumber creditors and all his individual creditors will at once be called together, so that they may decide for themselves whether they desire that he should make an individual assignment. He will be governed by their wishes."

When asked as to the amount of money Mr. McClave had put in the bicycle business, Mr. Shepard said he did not know the precise amount of the investment, but thought it was not far from $100,000. He also said that he could not tell the liabilities of the firm. He thought they might be as much as $100,000, but preferred to give no estimate. Statements are being prepared. The assets consist of bicycles, materials, and accounts. It would be impossible, he said, to give any estimate of the amount.

Inability to sell bicycles was the cause of the assignment, Mr. Shepard said. Bicycles costing them actually $55 to $60 to make are salable at not one-third of that amount. The assignee can now take a reasonable time to sell them, whereas if sold out at Sheriff's sale they would be sacrificed.

Mr. McClave's sons are not in the lumber business; that is, his individual business. His lumber business has felt the effects of hard times, Mr. Shepard said, like every other line, as this is a critical period. Speaking of Mr. McClave's individual assets, Mr. Shepard said that he owns the factory property in Eleventh Avenue, which is on leasehold, and is heavily mortgaged, but does not own his residence. S. Wood McClave made an individual assignment because he had indorsed paper very largely for his father, whereas the other sons, Mr. Shepard said, owed nothing outside of the bicycle business.

Alleged Poolroom Men Held.

Central Office detectives arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday Charles Seymour, fifty-seven years old, of 139 West Forty-second Street; John Worth, twenty-three years old, of Union Hill, N. J., and Arthur Smidt, twenty-four years, of Hoboken, N. J., on a charge of maintaining and running a poolroom at 114 West Fourteenth Street. They charged Seymour with being the manager, Worth with being doorkeeper, and Smidt with being the operator. The raid was made Thursday. They found forty people in the place.

Many of the patrons ran to windows and slid down ladders to the rear yard. They were not bothered, as the only ones the police wanted were the principals in the room.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, but Magistrate Cornell held them in $1,000 bail each for trial.

**Commander

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STOCKS ADVANCE SHARPLY AFTER EARLY RECESSIONS.

London Still Disturbed by the Advance in Discount Rates—Rumored Arrangements for Further Imports of Gold—Rate Wars to be Ended—New-Orleans Bank Troubles—Improvement Helped by Growing Confidence in Political Situation.

FRIDAY—P. M.

Opening prices to-day were generally lower, in sympathy with London, which is still disturbed by the advance in the discount rate of the Bank of England. The weakness, however, soon disappeared, the change being wrought by news of the abrupt termination of the rate war in the South, at least so far as the jurisdiction of the court presided over by Judge Speer of Georgia goes. The order was based on the violation of the inter-State commerce law prohibiting discrimination in favor of one locality against another. At the same time, announcement was made that the executive officers of the companies involved in the rate war in the Northwest had come together and had appointed the freight traffic officials of the several roads a committee to try and devise a plan to adjust the difficulty. A dispatch from London intimating that between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 more gold will be sent to this country in the near future also had a beneficial influence on prices.

Five million dollars in gold was deposited in the Sub-Treasury to-day in exchange for legal tenders. The arrivals up to date amount to $22,127,675. So far as known, there were no actual engagements made in London to-day because of the slightly firmer tone to the exchange market here. The firmness was attributed to a demand for cables to meet a maturing loan in London. The money market showed signs of approaching relief. Call loans were made as low as 2 per cent., although the bulk of the day's business was done at 5 per cent. The rates for time money and commercial paper were unchanged. There was some business in commercial paper, out-of-town banks being the purchasers. Shipments of currency to New-Orleans continued. There was another bank failure in that city, but it was of small importance. The situation in Chicago is becoming more settled, and it is understood that the Stock Exchange in that city will soon resume business. An adjustment of the Moore complication is said to have been reached.

Confidence in the overwhelming defeat of the Chicago candidate for the Presidency is becoming more pronounced every day, and to this fact much of the strength of the market must be attributed. Many traders have argued that with the Maine election over and the good result of an emphatic verdict from that State discounted, there will be nothing before November upon which prices should advance. Two State elections, however, are to intervene, that of Florida, on Oct. 6, and that of Georgia, on Oct. 7. The result in Florida will be particularly interesting, and if it is as reassuring as the friends of sound money hope, it will undoubtedly have important favorable influence on the stock market. The market closed strong, at about the best prices of the day.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm until near the close, when rates eased off. Call loans were made at 2@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

The time money market was unchanged at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were 7@8 per cent. for choice names.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $86,118,225; balance, $5,888,122; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,969,762.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅝@1¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 65½@66¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51@53c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,052,496.64 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,052 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,042 green.

Bar silver is quoted in London at 30¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,637,048
Imports for same period	27,120,928
Net exports	$23,516,120
Net exports to date, 1895	33,362,356
Net exports to date, 1894	66,648,885
Net exports to date, 1893	14,718,363

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾@$4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¾ for long and 5.19¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.10 discount. Boston—20@25 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet but strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	2¾
Iowa Central 1st	3
L. E. & W. 1st	4
Manhattan 4s	1¼
Met. Elevated 1st	1
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	1½
St. P. & O. con	2
Texas Pac. 1st	1
Union Elevated 1st	1
U. P. 1st, 1896	1¼

DECLINED.

C. & E. Ill. gen	1¼
Erie prior lien	1
Wabash 2d	1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Manhattan	200
American Ex.	165	Market & Fulton	200
Butch. & Drovers'	120	Mechanics'	185
Central National	120	Merchants'	130
Chemical	4000	New-Amsterdam	100
City	500	New-York	215
Citizens'	120	N. Y. County	610
Columbia	175	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
Commerce	195	Park	250
Continental	130	Phenix	100
East River	125	Republic	135
Fifth Avenue	2700	Seaboard National	170
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Second National	425
Fourth National	160	Seventh National	100
Gallatin National	200	Shoe & Leather	90
German-American	105	State of N. Y.	105
Hanover	310	U. S. National	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	110½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The bondholders of the Iron Car Equipment Company special 5 per cent. Car Trust bonds are informed by the Bondholders' Committee that a plan has been adopted for raising the money required to equip the cars of the trust with air brakes and automatic couplers. Copies of plan and circular may be had upon application at the State Trust Company. It is stated that a majority of all bondholders have already assented to the plan.

—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred and 2 per cent. on the common stock, payable Oct. 21. Transfer books will close Sept. 29 and reopen Oct. 22.

—The P. Lorillard Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1. Transfer books will close Sept. 26 and reopen Oct. 1.

—The Welsbach Light Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 20 per cent., ($1 per share,) payable Sept. 19 to stockholders of record Sept. 12.

—The Fifth Avenue Bank has declared a regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., payable Oct. 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ¼	12	13	400
American Cotton Oil pf	46⅞	46⅞	40⅞	40⅞	—3⅛	40	48	100
American Spirits Mfg	5½	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜	5¼	5½	1,100
American Spirits Mfg. pf	16	16	16	16		15½	16½	470
*American Sugar Refineries	113¼	115⅝	113¼	115⅞	+1½	115¼	115½	38,138
Am. Telegraph & Cable Co	88	88	88	88		85	88	1
American Tobacco	64	65¼	63¾	64⅜	+ ⅞	64⅜	64½	5,675
American Tobacco pf	93¼	95¼	95¼	95⅝	+ ⅜	95	96	100
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	11⅝	12⅜	11⅝	12⅜	+ ⅜	12	12½	1,000
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	+ ¼	17½	18⅜	1,100
Baltimore & Ohio	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ½	14	15	700
Brooklyn Union Gas	84½	84½	84½	84½		85	87½	25
Canada Southern	44½	45	44½	45		44	46	300
Canadian Pacific	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛	57½	59	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼	13⅞	14	355
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	65½	68	65½	67½	+1⅞	67½	67⅝	17,200
Chicago Gas	58½	60¼	58½	60¼	+1½	60¼	60⅝	5,445
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	69⅝	71¾	69⅝	71¾	+1½	71¾	71¾	37,128
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	127¾	127¾	127¾	127⅝		126½	128¼	5
Chicago & Northwestern	97½	98⅝	97¼	98½	+ ¾	98	98⅜	1,415
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143	143	143	143				50
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	58¼	60⅝	58¼	60¼	+1½	60⅜	60⅝	4,880
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜		25¼	26	45
Colorado Fuel & Iron	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	—1	18¾	19	500
Consolidated Gas Company	146	146	146	146	—2	146	147	100
Delaware & Hudson	121	121	121	121		121	123	145
Del., Lack. & Western	152½	158	152½	158	+6¾	155	160	700
Denver & Rio Grande pf	41	41	41	41	—1	41½	42	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	27	27	27	27	+3	26	28	100
General Electric	27½	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅝	27⅜	28	2,520
Illinois Steel Company	37¾	38	37¾	38	+ ⅝	37½	39	225
Iowa Central pf	26	26	26	26		25½	26½	100
Laclede Gas	22¼	23⅜	22¼	23⅜	+ ⅝	22	22½	200
Lake Erie & Western	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛	15	16	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	66	66⅜	66	66⅜	+ ⅝	65	67	350
Lake Shore	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	— ⅜	143	145	225
Long Island	68	68	68	68	—2	65	70	100
Louisville & Nashville	40	42	40	41⅝	+2⅛	41½	41⅝	15,615
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	2½	2½	2½	2½		2	3	400
Manhattan Consolidated	82⅝	84½	82	83⅝	+ ⅝	83¼	83½	7,330
*Metropolitan Traction	93⅛	93⅞	92½	93		92½	93	175
Michigan Central	87	87	87	87		87	90	5
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	28½	28½	28½	28¾		28	41	30
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10	10	10	10	— ⅛	10	10¾	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅝	22	22¼	450
Missouri Pacific	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅝	19	19½	1,282
*National Lead Company	20½	21	20½	21		20½	21	430
National Linseed Oil	14	14	14	14	—1	14	15½	300
New-Jersey Central	100	101¾	100	101¾	+ ¾	101	102	616
New-York Central	91¾	92¼	91⅝	92¼	+ ¾	92	93	419
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8½	9⅜	8½	9⅜	+ ⅜	9	9¼	860
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	21½	23	21½	23	+1	22½	23	3,960
North American	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛	4¼	4⅜	115
Nor. Pacific pf., all in. paid	19	19⅞	19	19¾	+ ¼	19⅝	20	1,010
Ontario Mining	11½	11½	11½	11½		11	11½	10
Ontario & Western	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜	13	13¼	550
Pacific Mail	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝	18	18½	463
Phil. & Reading, 3d in. paid	14¾	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝	15⅜	16	4,884
Pullman Palace Car Company	142	142	142	142	—1	142	144	375
St. Louis Southwestern	3½	3½	3½	3½		3¼	3⅝	100
St. Paul & Omaha	38	38	37½	37½	— ⅝	37¾	38	200
Southern Pacific	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛	16	16½	240
Southern Railway pf	20⅝	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	+1½	21½	21⅝	1,555
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20	21⅝	20	21¼	+ ¾	21½	21⅝	5,565
Texas Pacific	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛	6½	6⅝	350
Union Pacific, r	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛	5⅞	6	1,000
U. S. Cordage, t. r	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛	3¾	3⅞	100
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ½	7½	7¾	100
*United States Leather	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛	7½	8	100
*United States Leather pf	49	50¾	49	49⅞	+ ⅜	49¾	50¼	1,775
United States Rubber	17	18⅝	17	18⅝	+1⅝	18	19½	1,250
Wabash	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼	5⅝	6	200
Wabash pf	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞		13¾	13⅞	520
Western Union Telegraph	80¾	81¼	80¼	81	+ ⅛	80⅝	81	1,668
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅛	6⅛	6⅜	1,825

Total sales 170,957

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	61½	N Y Cen & H Ext 4s	103½
3,000	61¼	1,000	103½
3,000	61¼	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	102½
1,000	61½	1,000	102½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	67¾	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	127
1,000	75	2,000	127
7,000	74½	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	108
3,000	74¾	1,000 s20F	106¼
adjustment 4s	33	3,000	106¼
10,000	33¼	2,000	106
10,000	33½	Northern Pacific cons 5s Trust Co certfs assented	44½
11,000	33½	10,000	45
25,000	33¼	13,000	44¾
11,000	33½	5,000	45
10,000	33¾	Ohio & Miss Cons	101½
5,000	34	4,000	
Cana So 1st Gtd	106½	Ohio Southern 1st	83
2,000		2,000	
Centl of N J gen 5s Registered	112½	Oreg Short Line 6s	109
5,000	113¾	2,000	
Cent Pac 6s 1897	99¼	Trust Co certfs	107½
1,000		2,000	
Ches & Ohio con 5s	104⅝	Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co certfs	60
7,000		15,000	
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	93⅞	Peo & Eastern 1st	74½
5,000		2,000	
Ches & O gen 4½s	68	Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc	109
1,000		2,000	
7,000	67¾	Trust Co certfs	107½
2,000	68	2,000	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	132¾	3d instlmt paid	32¾
4,000	133	5,000	33
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	97¾	5,000	33½
5,000		10,000	
Chic & E Ill gen 5s	97	2d pref inc Trust Co certfs	19
1,000		3d instlmt paid	
2,000	97½	10,000	19¼
Chicago & Northwestern Coupon gold 7s	143	5,000	19⅜
6,000	117	11,000	19¼
Chicago & Northwestern S F deb 5s, 1933	106½	9,000	19⅜
10,000		3d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs	16
Chic, R I & P ext 5s	90½	3d instlmt paid	
2,000		5,000	16
C, St P, M & O cons	123	3,000	17
10,000		Phil & Rdg gen 4s Tr Co ctfs assented	73¾
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s	90	12,000	74⅜
2,000		10,000	
Col, H V & T G M 6s	80½	Rio Grande Wn 1st	69¼
5,000		3,000	
Col & Ninth Ave 1st	110½	Rome, W & Og Cons	117½
6,000		5,000	
Denv & Rio Grande 1st	86½	St L & San Fran 1st Ext 5s	98
10,000	87	1,000	
6,000		St L & San Fran 2d Class A	109
Erie 4s prior bds	86½	500	
10,000		Class C	100½
Evansv & T H 1st	106½	1,000	
2,000		So Pac of N Mex 1st	102¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s	91½	7,000	
5,000	92	5,000	102¾
Lake E & W 1st 5s	114	Southern Ry 1st 5s	84½
8,000		2,000	
Lex Ave & Pav F 1st	111¾	Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s	93¾
10,000		5,000	
Long Island G M 4s	90	Birmingham Div 1st	80
2,000		2,000	
Louisville, Ev & St L Consol 1st 5s	94	Tex & N O Cons 5s	93¾
5,000		6,000	
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	72	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	70¾
1,000		1,000	
Manhatn Ry con 4s	80	1,000	80
2,000		Tex & Pac 2d inc	16¼
Metropolitan Elev 1st	117	5,000	16¾
11,000		22,000	16¾
Mexican Int 1st 4s	72¾	10,000	
10,000		Union Elev 1st 6s	72
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	93⅝	5,000	
3,000 s20F	80	Union Pac 1st '96	101¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	80¼	5,000	
1,000	80	Union Pac 1st '98 Trust Co certfs ex matured coups	93
5,000 s20F	80	1,000	93¼
2,000	80¾	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	30
2,000		5,000	
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	50	U Pac, Lin & Col 1st	22
5,000 s20F	50	5,000	
4,000	50	Wabash 1st 5s	103
3,000	50¼	20,000	
12,000	50⅜	Wabash 2d 5s	67¼
Mo. Pac 1st Con 6s	106	1,000	67½
5,000 c	80½	5,000	67½
Morris & Essex 1st	137	33,000	67½
1,000		5,000	
Wash, C & St L 1st	120¼	West Shore Gtd 4s	102¾
14,000	127	1,000	102
1,000		4,000 s20F	
N Y Central Deb 4s Registered	100	4,000 s20F	102
1,000		W'n N Y & Penn 1st	101¼
Total sales	$581,500	1,000	

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, Sept. 4:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Sugar	117⅝	112⅞	115⅜	+1¼
Tobacco	67¼	63½	64⅜	+ ⅝
Atchison	12½	11½	12⅜	+ ⅜
Atchison pf	18⅝	17⅜	18	
Baltimore & Ohio	14	12¾	14	+1½
Chicago Gas	62	57⅜	60¼	+ ⅞
Northwestern	100	97¼	98½	+ ½
Burlington	68¾	65	67¼	+2
C., C., C. & St. L.	26½	25	26¼	+1¼
St. Paul	71⅝	68¾	71¼	+1⅜
Rock Island	61⅞	58¼	60¼	+1
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20¼	19	19	—1
Consolidated Gas	148	145	146	— ½
Lackawanna	158	151	158	+2
Denver pf	43¼	41	41	—1¼
General Electric	29½	26	27⅝	+1⅝
Illinois Steel Company	39¾	37	38	+ ½
Laclede Gas	22¾	20½	22⅜	+ ⅝
Lake Shore	145	144	144⅝	— ⅜
Louisville & Nashville	42½	39½	41⅜	+ ⅝
Manhattan	86⅝	80½	83⅝	+1½
Missouri Pacific	20¼	18½	19½	+ ⅝
Mo., Kansas & Tex. pf.	23⅜	21½	22½	+ ¼
National Lead	22¾	20½	21	— ¾
New-Jersey Central	102½	100	101¾	+ ¼
New-York Central	93¼	91½	92¼	— ¾
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	23¾	21½	23	— ⅛
N. P. pf., all in. paid	20¾	19	19½	— ⅛
Pacific Mail	19⅜	18	18⅜	— ⅛
P. & R., 3d in. paid	16⅜	14⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
Southern pf	21¾	20	21⅜	+ ⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	22½	20	21¼	+1¼
Union Pacific	6¼	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Leather pf	51¼	48⅝	49⅜	— ⅝
Wabash pf	14⅝	13½	13⅞	— ⅛
Western Union	82¼	79½	81	+1
Wheeling & L. E.	6¾	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady, except the 4s of 1925, which declined ¼ and ½, respectively, for the registered and coupon. The sales were $51,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115¾@115½, and $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	91	..
4s, r., 1907	106	106½
4s, c., 1907	107¼	108
4s, r., 1925	115½	116
4s, c., 1925	115¼	115⅝
5s, r., 1904	110¾	110¾
5s, c., 1904	110¼	110⅝
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	142	146
Alb. & Sus.	170	..
A. & T. H.,		
L. Tr.	55	58
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. Exp.	107	111
*A. Sug. R. pf.	100¾	101¼
Ann Arbor.,	7	9
Ann Ar. pf.,	17½	20
At. & Pac.,	¼	½
B. & O. S. W. pf. new,	3	8
*Bay S. Gas.,	..	16
Bos. A. Atl.	100	105
*Brook. R. T.	21	22
Brunsw'k Co.	⅝	1¼
B., R. & P.,	17	22
B., R. & P. pf.,	60	80
B. C. R. & N.,	68	..
C. F. & M.,	3	8
Central Pac.	13⅜	15
Chi. & Alton.	152	155
Chi. & E. Ill.	38	40
C. & E. Ill. pf.,	90	95
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.,	75	80
C., L. & W. pf.,	35	40
C. & Pitts.,	155	168
C. C. & D.,	⅝	6½
C. F. & I. pf.,	90	95
C., H. V. & T.,	15	15½
C. H. V. & T. pf.,	60	70
Com. Cable.,	125	..
Consol. Coal.	31	36
D. & R. G.,	10½	11⅜
D. & R. G. pf.,	6	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.,	48	60
*D., S. S. & A.,	3½	4½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.,	7½	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.,	92	95
Erie	12¾	13½
Erie 1st pf.,	30	31
Erie 2d pf.,	17½	18½
Gt. Nor. pf.,	112	120
G. B. & W.,		
L. r.,		½
Homestake.,	34½	..
Ill. Central.,	88	90
Iowa Central,	7	7¼
Kan. & Mich.,	5	8
K. & D. M.,	1¼	2
K. & D.M. pf	9	12
Laclede G. pf.,	75	80
L., N. A. & C. pf.,	6	6¾
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	10
Am. Oil & Ref.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	400
Am. Sugar Refs.	113¾	115⅞	113½	115¾	17,570
At., T. & S. F.	11⅝	12¾	11⅝	12¼	30
At., T. & S. F. pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	30
Chicago Gas	58½	60¼	58½	60¼	640
Chi., R. I. & P.	58⅝	60½	58⅝	60½	800
Chi., Bur. & Q.	65⅝	67⅝	65⅝	67⅜	10,330
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69⅝	71¾	69⅝	71¾	18,230
Cent. of N. J.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	20
Distilling & C. F.	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	10
General Electric.	27½	28	27½	27⅝	100
Louis. & Nash.	39⅝	42⅛	39⅝	41⅝	5,740
Manhattan Con.	83¾	84	83¼	83¼	40
Missouri Pacific.	19	19¼	18⅞	19¼	60
N. Y. S. & W. pf.	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	100
P. & R., 3d in. pd.	14¾	15⅞	14⅝	15⅝	1,860
Southern pf.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21⅜	20
Tenn. C. & I.	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	21¼	100
Wabash pf.	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	40
Western Union.	80½	81¼	80⅜	81¼	230
Total sales					56,(5)

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	$15,(0)
Ches. & O. 4½s	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	3,000
Mo., K. & T. 1st	80	80	80	80	3 000
P. & R., 1st pf. inc.	32½	32½	32½	32¾	10,000
P. & R., 2d pf. inc.	19½	19½	19½	19½	5,000
P. & R., 3d pf. inc.	16½	16½	16½	16½	10,000
Total sales					$46,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.24	.25	.23	.25	2,200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	58⅜	59⅞	57⅛	59½	987,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The ability to borrow money with greater ease was reflected to-day in the local market by a general advance, and a feeling that the improvement had come to stay. The features were Philadelphia and Union, the former closing 1¼ higher, at 64½; the latter ¾ higher, at 11⅛. In the specialties there was increased activity at advancing prices in Storage Battery and Pennsylvania Heat stocks. The former gained 1¼ per cent. and the latter ½. The rest of the market was a shade better, with a firm closing.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	3	5	3	5
Baltimore Traction	15⅜	16	15½	15¾
Cambria	35	36	35	36
Chestaw	5½	5½	5	5¼
Con. Traction stock	20	21	20	21
Electric Storage	28¼	29	26	27
Electric Storage pf	29½	30	28	29
Electro-Pneumatic	¾	½	¾	½
Hestonville		46	..	48
Hestonville pf		59	..	59
Hunt. & B. T.	25	27	25	27
Hunt. & B. T. pf		49	..	49
Indianapolis	14½	15½	..	15
Ins. Co. of N. A.		20	..	20½
Lehigh Navigation	39⅝	40¼	39½	..
Lehigh Valley	29⅜	29¾	29¼	29½
Metropolitan Tractio	92⅜	93	92	92½
Northern Pacific	12	12¼	11¾	11⅞
Northern Pacific pf	19⅝	20	19	19⅝
Pennsylvania	50½	50¾	50½	51
Penn. L., H. & P.	13⅝	13¾	13¾	13⅞
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	19⅝	20	14¼	14½
Pennsylvania Steel	20	..	20	..
Penn. Steel pf	37½	..	37½	..
Philadelphia Traction	64¼	64¾	63	63¼
Philadelphia & Erie			20	..
Reading	7¾	7 18-16	7 7-16	7 9-16
Rochester Ry.	15	..	15	..
Union Trac., $10 pd.	11½	11¾	10⅜	10½
United Cos. of N. J.	234	..	234	..
United Gas Imp.	65½	66	65¼	65⅝
W. N. Y. & P.	1⅝	2	1⅝	1¾
Welsbach	42	44	39⅝	40¼
Welsbach of Canada	1½	2	1½	2
Welsbach Commercial	16	..	16	..
Welsbach Com. pf	60	..	58	..

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	80	..	80	80
N. J. Con. 5s	78	..	78	..
Newark Pass. 5s	99¾	..	99¾	..
People's Trac. 4s	91	92	..	91½
Union Trac. 4 p. c.	65⅞	66	64¾	65

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk,

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE FIFTH AVENUE Bank of New-York of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York.

Date.	Amount.	Name.	Last Address Known to Us.
July 17th, 1882	$71.29	Mrs. Willie Barclay	214 West 42d St.
Aug. 28th, 1891	142.57	Mary S. Benner, executrix	5 Farragut Place, Morristown, N. J.
Dec. 4th, 1890	112.12	Mary E. Mairs	15 East 57th St.
Oct. 22d, 1879	129.78	Jno. Aug. Pell	363 Fifth Av.
Jan. 4th and 5th, 1887	243.67	Mrs. William Remsen, Jr.	214 West 42d St.
Mar. 24th, and Apr. 21st, 1879	100.09	Ann C. Rodrigue	"The Westmoreland," 4th Av. and 17th St.
Sept. 9th, 1882	275.28	M. S. Wells.	561 5th Av.
Oct. 10th, 1890	91.49	Lily Wilson.	272 Madison Av.

City of New-York, County of New-York, State of New-York, ss.

A. S. FRISSELL, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New-York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New-York. A. S. FRISSELL.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1896. SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Ctf. filed in New-York Co.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF

THE IRON CAR EQUIPMENT CO.

Special 5 % Car Trust Bonds.

The committee has adopted a plan for raising the money necessary to equip the cars of your trust with air brakes and automatic couplers, as required by United States statutes. Copies of plan and circular for the information of the holders may be had on application at the State Trust Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

A majority of all the bonds have assented to this plan, and this public notice is given that every holder of bonds may join in the plan, and share its advantages.

Immediate deposit of bonds with the State Trust Company, who will issue negotiable receipts, is requested.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM A. READ,
WILLIAM H. MALE,
E. SCOFIELD,
H. A. V. POST,
} Bondholders' Committee.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY

Bondholders' Committee.

In view of the recent receivership of the above company, and at the request of holders of more than $2,500,000 of bonds of various issues, the undersigned have consented to act as a BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE to prepare a plan of reorganization when needed, and meanwhile to communicate with all classes of bondholders on matters of interest.

All holders of bonds are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 54 Wall Street, stating the amount and character of their holdings.

New-York, September 3, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman, 54 Wall Street.
HENRY W. POOR, 18 Wall Street.
HENRY C. ROUSE, 45 Wall Street.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1896.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

46,	1356,	1584,	1792,	2103,	2359, 2797,
88,	1387,	1585,	1839,	2120,	2449, 2890,
91,	1393,	1593,	1846,	2125,	2457, 2930,
103,	1392,	1618,	1862,	2124,	2468, 2886,
121,	1417,	1625,	1866,	2128,	2469, 2923,
229,	1459,	1666,	1879,	2132,	2534, 3056,
321,	1482,	1936,	1935,	2165,	2585, 3137,
358,	1520,	1672,	1937,	2170,	2632, 3148,
422,	1529,	1700,	1945,	2186,	2671, 3217,
1325,	1531,	1719,	1947,	2189,	2728, 3252,
1338,	1555,	1767,	1963,	2231,	2753, 3266,
1346,	1563,	1777,	2043,	2345,	

as the numbers of the eighty-two bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed at the option of the Sinking Fund, on Nov. 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

For OPTIONS on GOLD COIN and SILVER BULLION

APPLY TO

F. D. MORGAN,

BANKER AND BULLION BROKER,
64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMAN AMERICAN Bank, New-York, of unclaimed balances in accordance with Sect. 28, Art. 1, Chap. 689, Laws of 1892:

1874, New-York, Boston and Kennebec Ice Co. $86.02

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

J. C. Frederichs, Cashier of the German American Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. C. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 28th day of August, 1896. JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public, Kings County.
au29-1aw6wS Certificate filed in New-York Co.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, Aug. 25, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be Opened September 22, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, September 22, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of brushes, cotton waste, cotton duck, flax twine, sail needles, kitchen utensils, enameled ware, china, glassware, fire hose, hose nozzles, strainers, washers, wash deck hose, beeswax, tar and tar oil, boatswain's calls, mauls, fids, matches, yardsticks, sewing palms, sail hooks, fish hooks, fishing leads, handy billy pumps, coaling trucks, leg and hand irons, ship's ranges, copper steam kettles, rubber life belts, wrought iron sockets and washers, steel rivets, shapes and plates, bolts, nuts, corrugated steel furnaces, boiler tubes, burlap, enameled cloth, jack knives, lard oil, lubricating oil, turpentine, gold leaf, biscuit, salt pork, pickles, neckerchiefs, wire grommets, knife lanyards, trousers cloth, cotton and linen thread, twist and sewing silk, twills, cap leathers, silk ribbon, rice, iron rivets, galvanized iron, rolled zinc, hardware, belting, electrical supplies, buckets, padlocks, screws, lumber, solder, paints, pipe fittings, valves, files, tools, laundry soap, packing, drills, and bituminous coal. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by the department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by Commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., Oct. 22, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof, during six months commencing Jan. 1, 1897, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kenebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willets Point, N. Y. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject in whole or in part any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Oct. 22, 1896," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Major, Chief Comm.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing and delivering about 700 tons of anthracite coal, under contract No. 548, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 16, 1896. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street,

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Office of the Secretary of State,
Albany, August 1, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section Seven, Chapter Nine Hundred and Nine, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to Section Seven, Article Seven of the Constitution of the State of New-York, will be submitted to the people of said State, for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this State, to be held on the third day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution, Relating to the Forest Preserve.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution be amended, so as to read as follows:

§ 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The Legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may by law fix, of a parcel of not more than five acres of land by the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The Legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The Legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used except for the purchase of lands situate within the forest preserve, and which, when so purchased, shall become a part of the forest preserve.

§ 2. Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to Section One, Article Fourteen of the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New-York, In Senate, April 23, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate,

CHARLES T. SAXTON, President.

State of New-York, in Assembly, April 29, 1896.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to Article Seven, Section Seven of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT.

Shall the proposed amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution relating to the forest preserve become a law?

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AYRES, ELIHU.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU AYRES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1896. DONALD F. AYRES, Executor. jy25-1aw6mS

BABBITT, REBECCA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lillia Babbitt Hyde, Benjamin T. B. Hyde, Elizabeth Alvira Hyde, Frederick E. Hyde, Ida Josephine Hyde, Mabel L. Hyde, and Frederick E. Hyde, as general guardian of Ida J. Hyde and Mabel L. Hyde, infants; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, under the will of REBECCA BABBITT, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of Rebecca Babbitt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the thirtieth day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attent a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward F. Gibbon and Edward R. Barton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, as such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner. a5-1aw6wS&o17

KENNY, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. KENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1896. ANNIE V. BOYLAN GOULD, Executrix. BANKSON T. MORGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 132 Nassau St., New-York City. jy25-1aw6mS

McGUINNESS, OWEN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Patrick McGuinness, Mary McGuinness, Rosa McGuinness, and Bridget Duffy, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding Letters of administration upon the estate of OWEN McGUINNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to Kate McEvoy of said city, a sister of the said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Petitioner. a5-1aw6wS&o17

MOORE, GRACE E. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GRACE E. W. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Mortimer A. Ruger, No. 45 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March 1896. EDWARD C. UNDERHILL, FRANCIS G. MOORE, Executors. MORTIMER A. RUGER, Attorney for Executors, 45 Broadway, New-York City. mh28-1aw6mS

TOO MANY DEATHS FOR THEM.

Troubles of the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund Members.

Many of the members of the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund are much exercised over the recent rapid increase in the number of assessments. The death of a member necessitates an assessment of $3, and since April 1 there have been thirty deaths. At the present rate of fatalities, it is calculated that there will be more than seventy deaths this year, making each surviving member's aggregate assessment upward of $210.

There was some talk on the floor of the Exchange yesterday of calling a meeting of the members of the fund to consider plans for the dissolution of the fund. There is now about $720,000 on hand, and a feeling is growing in favor of dividing that amount among the members. There is, however, a strong feeling in favor of perpetuating the fund, and should the dissatisfied members undertake to carry out their idea of dissolution they will unquestionably meet with earnest opposition.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—A good advance for wheat futures and liberal buying of cash wheat by millers and elevators were the features of the market to-day; a net advance of 1c was realized on futures; September opened at 67¾c, dropped early to 55c, and then advanced to 56¼c, closing at 56¾@56⅝; this made the advance for the day 1½c; cash wheat: The sharp demand for new No. 1 Northern resulted in a rise of price to 1¼c under December and afterward ⅞@1c under; new No. 2 Northern and No. 3 were traded at 1¼@2½c and 2@4c, respectively, under new No. 1; millers were lively bidders for old No. 1 Northern, and the price was established at December price; old No. 2 Northern sold at ⅛@¼c under old standard, and No. 3 at 1¼@1¾c; receipts, 493 cars; shipments, 76 cars; on track: No. 1 hard, old, 57¼c; new, 56¾c; No. 1 Northern, old, 56¼c; new, 55¼c; No. 2 Northern, old, 55¾c; new, 53¼@54¼c. Flour—Patents, $3.20@3.45; bakers' $2@$2.65; production, 45,000 bbls; shipments, 40,697 bbls. Millstuffs—Market quiet and steady; bran, in bulk, quoted at $3.75@$4; shorts, $4@$4.25; middlings, $6@$6.75.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—Spring wheat in good demand; limits firm; No. 1 hard, old, at noon, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, do, 60¾c; No. 1 hard, 61¾c; No. 2 Northern, 57¾c. Winter wheat light supply; fair inquiry; No. 2 red, 64¼c; No. 3 do, 60¾c; No. 3 extra red, 59c. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 yellow, 26¼c; No. 3 yellow, 25¾c; No. 2 corn, 25¼@25½c; No. 3 do, 25c on track; No. 2 yellow, 25c in store. Oats steady; good demand; No. 2, 22¼c; No. 3 do, 18@19c; No. 2 mixed, 17@18c; No. 3 mixed, 14½@15½c on track. Canal freights firm; wheat, 3¾c; corn, 3½c; oats, 2¾c; barley, 5c; rye, 3½c; flaxseed, 3¾c. Receipts—Flour, 55,000 bbls; wheat, 100,000 bushels; corn, 334,000 bushels; oats, 120,000 bushels; barley, 48,000 bushels; rye, 21,000 bushels. Shipments by Rail—Flour, 48,000 bbls; wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 218,000 bushels; barley, 30,000 bushels. Shipments by Canal—Wheat, 8,091 bushels; oats, 13,000 bushels; barley, 30,500 bushels; malt, 11,382 bushels; rye, 24,640 bushels; flaxseed, 92,570 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 11.—Wheat opened weak; December opened at 58¼c, fell to 57¾c, rose to 59½c, and closed at 59½c; cash and September nominal; sample wheat ½@1c higher, with brisk demand; No. 1 Northern, 59c; new is nominal at 57@57½c; No. 2 Northern, 56@59½c. Barley steady; No. 2 old, 29c. Rye firm and wanted; No. 1, on track, 33c; No. 2, on track, 32@32½c. Flour steady and in good demand, though full prices are not offered; millers ask $2.25@$3.40 for spring patents, in wood. Millstuffs firmer, and the exports have stimulated domestic buying; sacked bran steady at $5.50@$5.75. Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls; wheat, 21,450 bushels; barley, 28,000 bushels; rye, 10,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,348 bbls; wheat, 4,750 bushels; barley, 800 bushels.

DULUTH, Sept. 11.—The wheat market was firm to-day. Cash sales were 400,000 bushels. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 59¼c; No. 1 Northern, 57¾c; No. 2 Northern, 54¾@55¼c; No. 3 Spring, 52¾@53¾c; rejected, 46¾@52¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 59½c; No. 1 Northern, 57¾c; September No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 1 Northern, 57¾c bid; October No. 1 Northern, 57¾c; December No. 1 hard, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59½c bid; May No. 1 Northern, 63¾c bid.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Wool—Market quiet; prices steady and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 11—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 46s 3d; prime mess steady at 40s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 42s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 32s; short clear backs, about 20 to 24 lb, steady at 34s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 25s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, steady at 25s 6d; clear bellies, about 14 lb, steady at 28s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 21s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 18s 6d. Cheese—American finest white firm at 40s; do, colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city firm at 17s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 15s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 19s. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring firm at 5s 2d. Corn—Mixed, Western, spot, firm at 2s 9¾d; September steady at 2s 9¼d; October steady at 2s 9¼d; November steady at 2s 9¼d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Hops—At London—Pacific coast dull at 2l 9s@4s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, September delivery, 4 38-64@4 40-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 34-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 31-64@4 32-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 32-64@4 30-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 30-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 30-64@4 31-64d, value; April and May delivery, 4 31-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 32-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 32-64@4 33-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Sept. 11—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 10s 6d@10s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s@9s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair to good refining. Beet Sugar—September 9s; November-December, 9s 3¾d per cwt. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 29s 1½d per quarter; August shipment, via Cape, 29s 9d. Linseed cake, 5l 13s 9d. Petroleum—Refined, Continental Oil—Cochin, 26s 6d per cwt; Ceylon, 23s 6d. Sperm oil, £27 10s per tun. Whale oil, £17 10s per tun. Refined petroleum, 5¼@5 9-16d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 5d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 18s 6d per gallon. Resin—American strained, 5s 1½d per cwt; do, fine, 6s 3d. Australian Tallow—Beef, 17s 9d@18s 6d per cwt; mutton, 19s@20s6d. Linseed oil, 15s 9d@15s 10½d per cwt. Provisions—Fair to fine Refrigerator Beef—Fore quarters, 1s 4d@1s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcass; hind quarters, 2s 2d@3s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 11.—Petroleum, 18f paid and sellers for American.

BREMEN, Sept. 11.—Petroleum, 6 marks 70 pfennigs for American.

HAVRE, Sept. 11.—Sugar quiet and steady. Exchange in fair demand.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAYMOND, HELEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23rd day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1896. RUSSELL RAYMOND, GEORGE RAYMOND, Executors. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Executors, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. ap11-1aw6mS

RAYNOLDS, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES T. RAYNOLDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1896. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, New-York City. je6-1aw6mS

ROESZLER, VALENTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VALENTINE ROESZLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1896. JOHN ROESZLER, Executor; ERNEST FISCHER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, No. 41 Park Row, New-York City. my23-1aw6mS

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of transacting business, the office of Edward P. Orrell, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1896. ANNIE REIPSCHLAGER, Executrix; CHARLES BERKEMEYER, Executor. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers Street, the New-York City. ap18-1aw6mS

SCHNEIDER, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS SCHNEIDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of John Whalen, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. MINNIE HUMMEL, Administratrix. JOHN WHALEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. my2-1aw6mSat

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

TRADING MORE ACTIVE AND PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER.

Free Local Covering by Shorts in Grain —Wheat at the Close Was Strong —Corn Was Dull and Higher— Provisions Easier and Quiet—Cotton Active and Much Lower—Coffee Fairly Active and Easier.

The grain markets were rather unsettled early in the day through the disturbed financial situation at New-Orleans, but later there was a sharp rally, and the last trading was at much higher prices. Provisions were neglected and easier. Cotton was active and lower, with heavy unloading for local and foreign account. Coffee was easier with the foreign markets and trading fairly active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.		
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	25¾	@	26
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85	@	$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20	@	3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16	@	20
Pork, mess	7.50	@	8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.02½	@	..
Beef, family	7.00	@	8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16	@	16½
Sugar, granulated	4⅝	@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	10½	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	8	@	8¾
Copper, lake	10.65	@	10.85
Lead	2.77½	@	2.82½

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm at ⅛@¾c advance on the Government report, with fair foreign buying, better cables, and firmer West; declined ⅝c on the financial trouble at New-Orleans and local realizing, rallied 1¼@1⅝c on free covering, and closed strong at 1@1¼c gain, with increased speculation.....Spot was firm and 1@1½c higher with the options, but trading only moderate sales, 96,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 24,000 bushels No. 3 hard Winter and 72,000 bushels Spring and Winter, on private terms.....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at ⅛c under December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at ⅛c under December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 1¾c over December, free on board, afloat.....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 170,973 bushels; receipts, 128,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 225,944 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet, and closed firm at ⅝@⅞c advance, following wheat and on better cables, with shorts covering and the West higher.....Spot was dull at ⅛c advance; sales, 42,000 bushels to shippers, including 40,000 bushels No. 3 mixed and 2,000 bushels No. 2 white on private terms.....Receipts, 15,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 264,572 bushels.....Clearances hence, 10,882 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 274,418 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ¼c with the West, and closed firm, with only a moderate trade.....Spot were firm and ¼@½c higher on a fair jobbing demand.....Sales, 101,000 bushels, including 50,000 bushels No. 2 white, in elevator, at 24c bid; No. 3 white, 21c; No. 2 mixed, clipped, at 24c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; rejected white, 17@17½c for 5,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 17c; No. 2 Chicago, 21c; track white, 20@29½c for 96,000 bushels.....Receipts, 241,700 bushels; exports, 10,392 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	10,000	63¼@64½	64½
October	35,000	63½@64⅝	64⅝
December	3,565,000	64⅞@67 7-16	66¾
May	235,000	68 7-16@69¾	69¾
Total	3,845,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	5,000	26	25½
October	45,000	26 @26¾	26⅝
December	120,000	27¾@27¾	27¾
May	50,000	29¾@30	30
Total	215,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	5,000	20 @..	20
October	30,000	19¾@20	20
December	60,000	20¾@21	21
Total	95,000		

FLOUR—Export trade very slow, owing to the high freight rates, while local jobbers bought only moderate amounts at steady prices. Sales, 23,000 barrels, including 7,000 City Mills 4,000 bbls patents, 2,550 bbls clear, and 425 bbls extra, on private terms; 6,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50 @$3.55, 3,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.35, 1,600 bbls clear at $3.25, 600 bbls No. 1 at $2.45@$2.50, 1,000 bbls No. 2, on private terms; 600 bbls patents at $3.75, 1,700 bbls bakers' at $2.75@$2.90, and 450 bbls Spring straights at $3.40.....Arrivals, 8,531 bbls and 16,918 sacks; exports, 3,958 bbls and 11,622 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 63,380 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady at $2.25 @$2.75.

BARLEY—Fairly active and steady; feeding quoted at 31½c, cost, freight, and insurance, for new, and 33c for old.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted at 41½c for prime, free on board. Buckwheat flour quoted at $1.50 for new.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 40c, free on board; No. 1, 40¼c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 72c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—More active and steady.....We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@ $3.90; ground, $3.40@$3.50; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Quiet and easy.....We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@62½c.

COTTON.

Contracts opened weak at 21@26 points decline, through free spilling by foreign houses, which caused heavy unloading for local account and a further loss of 9@10 points, with the close showing a decline of 31@34 points, after an active day's trading, with Liverpool 3¼@4 points down, and New-Orleans lower and unsettled. Spot was quiet at ⅛c loss.....Sales, 572 bales, to spinners.....Middling Gulf, 9c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the range of prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
September	8.19@8.21	8.32	8.25	700
October	8.23@8.24	8.38	8.24	16,700
November	8.23@8.24	8.36	8.23	13,900
December	8.32@8.33	8.45	8.31	78,000
January	8.40@8.41	8.52	8.39	162,300
February	8.45@8.46	8.57

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

General Satisfaction over the Southern Rate War Injunction.

The mandatory injunction issued by Judge Emory Speer, in Georgia, compelling the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern States Freight Association to restore the standard freight tariffs is regarded with much satisfaction by railroad men. From the outset the Southern rate war has been held in disfavor by the New-York representatives of the Southern lines, for the reason that it threatened to entail a heavy loss on every line interested. The cut rates which were announced were so low as to leave the transportation companies no margin for profit.

Judge Speer's order was based on Clause 3 of the Inter-State Commerce law, which forbids discrimination in railroad rates in favor of one locality as against another. The effect of the injunction will be to stop the war at once, and perhaps reopen negotiations for an amicable adjustment of the questions in dispute. The Seaboard Air Line management insists that it has a just grievance against the Southern Railway Company, but President Spencer of the last-named company is prepared to demonstrate that it has not yet been convinced that the aforesaid grievance is a just one. Judge Speer's order is returnable in two weeks.

That this injunction was not unexpected is indicated by the fact that the roads in the Southern States Freight Association had refrained from putting the authorized cut rates into general effect. The distribution of the new tariff sheets was evidently delayed by the railroad managers in the hope that something would turn up to prevent the wholesale slaughter of rates.

Philadelphia and Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—W. W. Kurtz filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court to-day, in which he seeks to prevent the sale of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's property under foreclosure of the general mortgage.

Mr. Kurtz, it is stated, is a holder of first mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad Company, the payment of interest of which is guaranteed by the Reading Company, and upon which default has been made.

It is averred that the decree for foreclosure was not the adjudication by the court of any litigated controversy, but was "the mere agreement of the parties plaintiff and defendant to said cause acting under the control and direction of the managers of the reorganization, for the purpose of transferring the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Company to the holders of their bonds and stocks clear of any liability for debts, as the managers may choose to exclude from participation therein."

Trying to Stop a Western Rate War.

Earnest efforts are apparently being put forth by the executive officers of the lake and rail lines between Chicago and St. Paul to stop the costly rate war that has been under way in the Northwest for several weeks. Conferences have been held in Chicago within the past few days, and there is some prospect of a favorable adjustment of the troubles. All of the parties to the controversy are said to be desirous of stopping the fight. The rights and privileges of the car ferry companies constitute an important factor in this controversy, and recent efforts have been directed toward effecting a satisfactory arrangement with those companies.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—E. E. Ellis, the Tacoma agent for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the Union Pacific, has been promoted to be General Freight and Passenger Agent for the Northwest, with headquarters in Seattle.

—C. H. Chappell, Jr., son of Vice President Chappell of the Alton, has been appointed Soliciting Freight and Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, with headquarters in Memphis.

—The semi-annual meeting of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will be held in Atlantic City next Tuesday.

—George R. Blanchard, Joint Traffic Commissioner, who is spending his vacation abroad, will sail from Southampton for New-York on Oct. 10.

—George E. Abbott is now General Agent of the passenger department of the Union Pacific Railroad, with office in Sioux City, Iowa.

—W. W. Miller succeeds R. Jones as the General Live Stock Agent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

—S. J. Henry has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the, Rio Grande Western Railroad.

—Dr. A. A. Freeman of Erie has been elected President of the new Erie and Eastern Railroad.

—E. P. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, is in New-York for a few days.

—J. P. Beckwith is the new traffic manager of the Florida Coast Road.

POLICEMAN DIDN'T HIT PLAIN.

Dowd Just "Give 'im One Lick av the Stick in the Back."

George Plain, eighteen years old, of 62 Bedford Street, and George Bowe, twenty-five years old, of 170 West Sixty-fifth Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, by Policeman Dowd of the Charles Street Station. The policeman wished to make an affidavit strong enough to send Plain to the workhouse for a long term. Plain, he declared, was a member of a gang of ruffians who made night hideous in Carmine Street. Thursday night he had succeeded in capturing Plain, who resisted arrest, striking the policeman on the head and kicking him on the shins. On the way to the station Bowe and two women cursed the policeman and threw flour in his face. Then he arrested Bowe.

The prisoners and three witnesses gave a different version. Plain and his companions had been skylarking in the street, but had not been making any great disturbance. Policeman Dowd suddenly appeared and seized Plain. The young man asked for an explanation of his arrest, whereupon the officer beat him with a night stick. Plain offered no resistance.

Plain's torn clothing and bruises on his right hand and wrist bore out his story. He said his body was sore from blows. Bowe denied that he had thrown flour at the policeman. He had been arrested simply for saying that the policeman should be ashamed to club a boy so mercilessly without provocation.

"Did you hit him?" asked the Magistrate, turning to Dowd.

"No, yure Anner," replied the guardian of the peace. "Oi joost give 'im one lick av the stick in the back."

Both prisoners were promptly discharged. They said they would prefer charges against Policeman Dowd at Headquarters.

This Order Must Be Obeyed.

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works sent a letter to the Second Avenue Railroad Company yesterday ordering it to bring its tracks on First Avenue to the required level and to put asphalt between the tracks and on each side, so that the city may proceed with the asphalting of the avenue. This makes the third order the department has sent to the street railway company. Mr. Collis said that if this one is not complied with in ten days, the work will be done by the city and costs collected from the company.

The McManus Picnic Monday.

The annual afternoon picnic and Summer night's festival of the Thomas J. McManus Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District will be had at Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, Monday. There will be target shooting, both ring and bull's-eye, and bowling for prizes and purses. The shooting and other sports will be open to all.

J. HARPER BONNELL'S ANSWER.

He Says the $45,000 Sued for by H. H. Stewart Was Voted to Him.

J. Harper Bonnell made the following statement yesterday in regard to the suit brought against him by Henry H. Stewart, to recover $45,000 and to have a receiver appointed for the ink manufacturing business of the J. Harper Bonnell Company:

"The $45,000 claimed to have been used by J. Harper Bonnell and wife represents the amount voted for salary and commissions on sales for the past five years. Mr. Stewart himself voted for the same. The company never was in better condition, and expert accountants' certificates will be given to that effect on Monday. We can stand any run upon us beyond question. I am informed that Mr. Stewart has gone to the trade who supply us to help undo the mischief as far as possible."

Mr. Stewart has brought suit against Mr. Bonnell and his wife in the Supreme Court, alleging in his complaint that he is a holder of sixty shares of the stock of the J. Harper Bonnell Company, and that between Oct. 19, 1891, and Aug. 15, 1896, Mr. Bonnell, who is President of the company, and his wife, Margaret C. Bonnell, formed a conspiracy and wrongfully withdrew $45,000, which they converted to their own use.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5:37|Sun sets...6:15|Moon sets...9:02

P. M.

HIGH WATER SEPT. 12.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
11:01 A. M.	11:24 A. M.	1:13 A. M.
11:34 P. M.	11:51 P. M.	1:40 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) SEPT. 12.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Sept. 8
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 28
La Touraine	Havre	Sept. 5
San Marcos	Galveston	Sept. 5
Umbria	Liverpool	Sept. 5

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.

Mab	Hamburg	Aug. 30

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

Aller	Bremen	Sept. 5
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Sept. 4
El Norte	New-Orleans	Sept. 9
Nomadic	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Obdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Yumuri	Havana	Sept. 10

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Sept. 9
Lorenzo	Hull	Sept. 1
Massachusetts	London	Sept. 8
New-York	Southampton	Sept. 8
Philadelphia	Curacao	Sept. 9
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Sept. 4
Werra	Gibraltar	Sept. 7
Westernland	Antwerp	Sept. 5

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Francisco	Sept. 12	Hull	22 State St.
Tallahassee	Sept. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Leona	Sept. 12	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	2 Bowling Gr.
El Dorado	Sept. 12	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seneca	Sept. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Adirondack	Sept. 12	Kingston	24 State St.
Louisiana	Sept. 12	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Andes	Sept. 12	C. Haiti	24 State St.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Yamacraw	Sept. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
El Paso	Sept. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Servia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Sept. 15	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
San Marcos	Sept. 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Sor Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 18	Brunswick	Pier 30 E. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Yumuri	Sept. 18	Gonaives	24 State St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Sept. 19	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Knickerb'ker	Sept. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Athos	Sept. 19	Jamaica	24 State St.
Alleghany	Sept. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
British Queen	Sept. 19	Antwerp	22 State St.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Pern'buco	301 Prod Exc.
Touraine	Sept. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Allianca	Sept. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Maasdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of Calif'nia	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, Sept. 11.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp Aug. 30, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

SS Madiana, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Lucia Aug. 22, via St. Croix Sept. 6, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:20 P. M.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Miller, Santos Aug. 19, via Rio Janeiro, with mdse to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Allianca, Henderson, Colon, Sept. 4, with mdse and passengers to Panama Railroad and Steamship Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:35 A. M.

SS Premier, (Br.,) Churchill, Kingston Sept. 1, via Port Maria, with fruit to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Sept. 8, with mdse and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Sept. 3, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:50 A. M.

SS Croatia, (Ger.,) Roeder, Santos Aug. 9, via Rio Janeiro, with mdse to Punch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 10th.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Tholen, Dantzic Aug. 23, via Shields 27th, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 A. M.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Rogge veen, Amsterdam Aug. 29, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Curityba, (Br.,) Quinton, Santos Aug. 10, via Rio Janeiro and St. Lucia, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Haxby, (Br.,) Brown, Sourabaya June 27, via Gibraltar, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Justin, (Br.,) Bison, Maranham Aug. 4, via Barbados Sept. 3, with mdse and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:16 P. M.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol Aug. 27, via Swansea, with mdse to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Paris, Watkins, Southampton Sept. 5, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Sighted south of Fire Island at 8:38 P. M.

Ship Aryan, (of Bath,) Dickinson, San Francisco 103 ds, with mdse to John Rosenfeld's Sons—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Ship Vigilant, (of Boston,) Bailey, Port Elizabeth July 8, via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Brig Edward E. Hutchings, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Warner, Antigua, via Delaware Breakwater, 29 ds, with sugar to order—vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

Brig Telos, (of Bangor,) Coney, Surinam 30 ds, with sugar to Carter, Hawley & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Arcot, (of Machias,) Reemie, Trinidad 23 ds, with asphaltum to Barber Asphalt Company—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS S. Oteri, for Ceiba, Honduras; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; Holstein, for Kingston, Jamaica; Asiatic Prince, for Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro: Arkadia, for Puerto Rico; Cacique, for Valparaiso and Callao; Colorado, for Brunswick; Hildebrand, for Barbados, Para, and Manaos; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New-York Aug. 29 for Copenhagen, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS P. Caland, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, from New-York Aug. 29 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Alcedene, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Sept. 8.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Hairby, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Isis, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from New-York July 14, arr. at Buenos Ayres Aug. 16.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) Capt. Russell, from New-York July 25, arr. at Montevideo Aug. 20.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New-York Aug. 18, arr. at Naples Sept. 8.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New-York Aug. 25, arr. at Bremerhaven yesterday.

SS Elin Branch, (Br.,) Capt. Iliff, from New-York Aug. 8, via St. Vincent, arr. at Cape Town yesterday.

SS Suram, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, from New-York Aug. 25, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Sept. 1, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Cannon, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. here to-day.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, from Hamburg, sld. from Southampton for New-York, via Cherbourg, at 12:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 7 P. M. to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New-York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, from New-York, arr. at Marseilles to-day.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp.)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....The Kenmore, a. p., $4
Alexandria Bay, N. Y. The Edgewood, a.p.,$4
Atlantic City, N. J..Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y. The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Jersey City, N. J. Hotel Washington, e.p.,$1.50
Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50
do ....Marion House, a. p., $3 up
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng.,(Regent St.)The Langham, e.p.,$2
Newburgh, N. Y..The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn..Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $3
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd).The Vendome, e.p. $1.50, a.p.$3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough, e.p.$1.50, a.p., $3.50
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p.,$1.50
do (N. B. Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (B'way & 11th St.).The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $0.50
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $2
do (E. 11th St.)...Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs).The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (T. B. Gale).....San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Chas. E. Leland).Hotel Balmoral, a.p., $3 up
do (5th Av. & 15th).H't'l Kensington, e.p.$1.50 up
do (Wm. Noble)..Lotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
New-York, (S. E. Cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.)
Hotel Hanover, a high-class family hotel, a. p.
Niagara Falls, N. Y..Cataract House, a. p., $4
Nyack, N. Y., (nr Nyack).Prospect Hse, a.p., $3 up
Ocean City, Md ...Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia ...The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do New Lafayette Hotel, ep.$1, ap.$3
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Portland, Me.....The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Po'keepsie, N. Y..Nelson House, a.p., $3.50 up
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y..New Osburn House, ap., $2.50
do .....The Livingstone, a. p., $2.50
do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Springfield, Mass.Massasoit, e.p., a.p., $3 to $5
St. Louis, Mo..(Firep't) Southern Htl, ap.$3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton House, e.p.$1 up, a.p.$2.50
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do .....Hotel Page, e. p. $2, a. p. $4

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Normandie") at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. (letters must be directed per Kaiser Wilhelm II.'); at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria"); at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for England and Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of each steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY—At 9 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Adirondack; at 10 AM for St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Talisman, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Talisman";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux-Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Andes; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 3 PM for Carthagena, Bocas del Toro, Greytown, and Bluefields, per steamship Ravensdale.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. †Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM. 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1896.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BOULEVARD and West 83d St.—Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor. The Provisional Committee announce that the opening service, conducted by Dr. Stimson, will be held Sunday, Sept. 27, at 11 A. M., at Leslie's Rooms, southwest cor. Boulevard and 83d St.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Service at 11 A. M.; Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT COOPER UNION HALL, THURSDAY next, Sept. 17, at 2 P. M., being the great Jewish Day of Atonement, the American Mission to the Jews will hold a special service, to which Jews and Christians are cordially invited. Interesting addresses on "The True Atonement" will be delivered. Hebrews, Come! Christians, Come!!

ATTENTION, EVANGELISTS!
Col. Hadley, Superintendent St. Bartholomew's Mission, leads Tuesday; temperance meeting Wednesday; Song and Free Supper Jubilee Friday; he solicits Singing Evangelists or Rescue Workers for a great Church Army Campaign; also wants cornetists.

AT 23D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, (CORNER Lexington Av.)—Rev. B. B. Bosworth, pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; song service 7:45 P. M. Welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 37th St.
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.
Services Sunday, Sept. 13, at 11 A. M.
Rev. D. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D.,
President of Hamilton College, will preach.
Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "The Church of the Future; Its Scope and Character"; 8, second sermon in series, "The Hard Times and the Way Out," "Immigration the Degradation of the American Workingman"; welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway.—Rev. F. F. Emerson, D. D., Worcester, Mass., will preach; services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sabbath school at 8; Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 P. M.; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.; strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7TH Av. and 14th St., Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, Pastor.—Dr. Campbell Morgan of Birmingham, England, preaches all day Sunday and every Monday of the week, except Tuesday, when he lectures on "The Music of Life," and Saturday, "The People's Concert," Prof. Walter Johnston organist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches morning and evening. Evening subject: "Religious Lessons from Recent Political and Other Events." Public invited.

CHURCH OF DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St.—Reopens Sept. 13. Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. Subject, "The Symbolism of a Great River." A vacation sermon.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—Reopened Sept. 13. Preaching by Dr. Bolles at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11; Rev. Frank Malven preaches at 8. Second Church, 122d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. William Austin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"All Things Are Yours," and 8 P. M., topic—"Absalom."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Christopher G. Hazard will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. Charles J. Scudder will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. James M. Farr, jr., will preach at 11 A. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 22D STREET.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
PUBLIC WORSHIP, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
The pastor will preach at both services.
Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 135th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Hugh Pritchard is expected to officiate.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 12th St., Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, Rev. W. G. Stitt, D. D., will preach. Services in chapel, 11 A. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—Preaching, 10:45 A. M., by Rev. James M. Bruce, and 7:30 P. M., by Frank R. Morris. Seats free. Strangers welcome. Church open all Summer. Gospel meeting every night.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 53d St.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., preaches, morning, 11 A. M.; evening, 8 P. M. Sabbath school, 10 A. M. Seats free.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORgian,) East 35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.—Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock, the pastor officiating.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN, NEAR Bridge Entrance.—Rev. C. T. Weitzel preaches at 10:30. Evening service resumed Sept. 20.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer service on Wednesday evening. The public is cordially invited to all services.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 207 East 42d St.—Service on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. Frederick Talcott will officiate.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; service in chapel, entrance on 10th Street, Wednesday evening; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an American lady, speaks German, as companion to lady; willing to go abroad or leave city; best references; would take position as housekeeper or charge of an apartment. M., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK &c.—By young woman, who understands fancy and plain cooking; also chambermaid and waitress; best references. Anna, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

COOK.—By a good French c